

Swedetown, Dogtown And Swamp Street



Hayward Memories
by Swede Lilliquist

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to all those who are no longer young who remember the "old days" and, more especially, those who are still young who would like to know what growing up in the "old days" was like.

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INTRODUCTION

Swede Town was where all the Swedes and Norwegians lived. It was from Wisconsin Avenue to Old Maid's Hill where Sonny Williamson's home is at the end of West Second Street and to Old Lady Kate's house which was at the end of West 4th Street before the Johnson Addition was annexed. Most of the elite lived from Wisconsin Avenue to the edge of Dogtown. Some of the better and larger houses were in that section. The Whitten house, owned by Hines Lumber Co. was the mansion of Hayward. There were maids to work in the house and a hired man to take care of the riding horses and all maintenance. Mayor Poppe lives there now.

Dogtown got its name because there were so many dogs in that section of town.

Most of the land where the Co-op and B & B Motel are was swamp land—that is how 2nd Street came to be called "Swamp Street."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Hayward in the "Good Old Days"	7
Winter Days	8
Sliding	9
Skating.....	10
Crack the Whip	12
Snowball Fights	12
Hockey.....	13
Skiing	13
Swimming	14
Baseball.....	16
Fishing	18
Shacks.....	21
Trapping.....	22
Hunting	23
Marbles	25
Duck on the Rock	27
Running Logs.....	27
Log Rolling.....	28
Ante, Ante Over	28
Cricket	28
Wheel and Hoop	29
Mumblety-Peg	29
Trading Town	30
Cowboys and Indians	31
Hats Down.....	31
Football	32
"Warning Calls"	32
Schools	33
Basketball	40
Baseball.....	41
Main Street	43
Businesses	53
Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	53
Theater.....	56
Candy Store.....	56
Pool Hall	58
Saloon Days.....	60
Ice Cream Parlours and Dancing.....	65
Livery Stables	66
Dray Lines	67
Barbershops	67
Railroads	69
Chores	74
Earning Money.....	75
Job Opportunities	76
Policemen	78
Doctors	79
Electricians	79
Fire Department.....	80

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

Homes	81
Churches	87
Special Days	
Easter	88
4th of July	89
The Circus	89
Sawyer County Fair	90
Election Day	92
Weddings	93
Sawmill	93
After Sawmill Days	94
Nicknames	95
Photo Index	112-113

HAYWARD IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS"

In the late 1800's and early 1900's the youngsters spent most of their leisure playing outdoor games.

Our games and sports followed the four seasons. In the summer we played baseball; One-o-cat, wheeled hoops, played cricket, went swimming, played Hats Down, Ante, Ante Over and played house.

In the winter months we went skating, skiing, sliding, had snowball fights and played school.

In the fall we played games under the arc lights in certain sections of town. We had carbon lights on certain comers and groups would get together for their nights entertainment. We played Duck on the Rock, Pump, Pump Pullaway, Honk Go See, Prisoners Goal, Go Yourself, Trading Town and Cowboys and Indians.

We had a time limit at night because the curfew bell rang at 9 p.m. and all the kids under 16 years of age had to go home. The first one to see the policeman coming would yell "I.S. B.B." This meant "I spy brass buttons" and the kids would scatter in all directions.

In the spring we played Marbles, Jump Rope, Jacks, Mumblety Peg and Hop Scotch. It was the time to think of getting your hair cut bald headed, building shacks, going barefoot and waiting for schools to close for the summer. "No more pencils, no more books, no more teacher's sassy looks."

When you reached 16, your playing days were over. You could keep on in high school or go to work in the sawmill if you were a boy. Girls took Teacher's Training and then taught in country schools or took a job in a hotel as waitress or chambermaid or did housework.

For a boy it was a "big deal" when they were allowed in pool halls, could chew snuff or plug tobacco or smoke a pipe, cigars or cigarettes and play pool.

At 16 you could get rid of your knickers and short pants, get a long pant suit to show that you were not a kid any more.

When the girls were 16, they got away from the button shoes and flour sack underwear. They started wearing high heeled shoes and pumps and curled or braided their hair, and used powder and perfume. They were called "young ladies" and wore dresses that came to their ankles. They were very attractive to the young men.

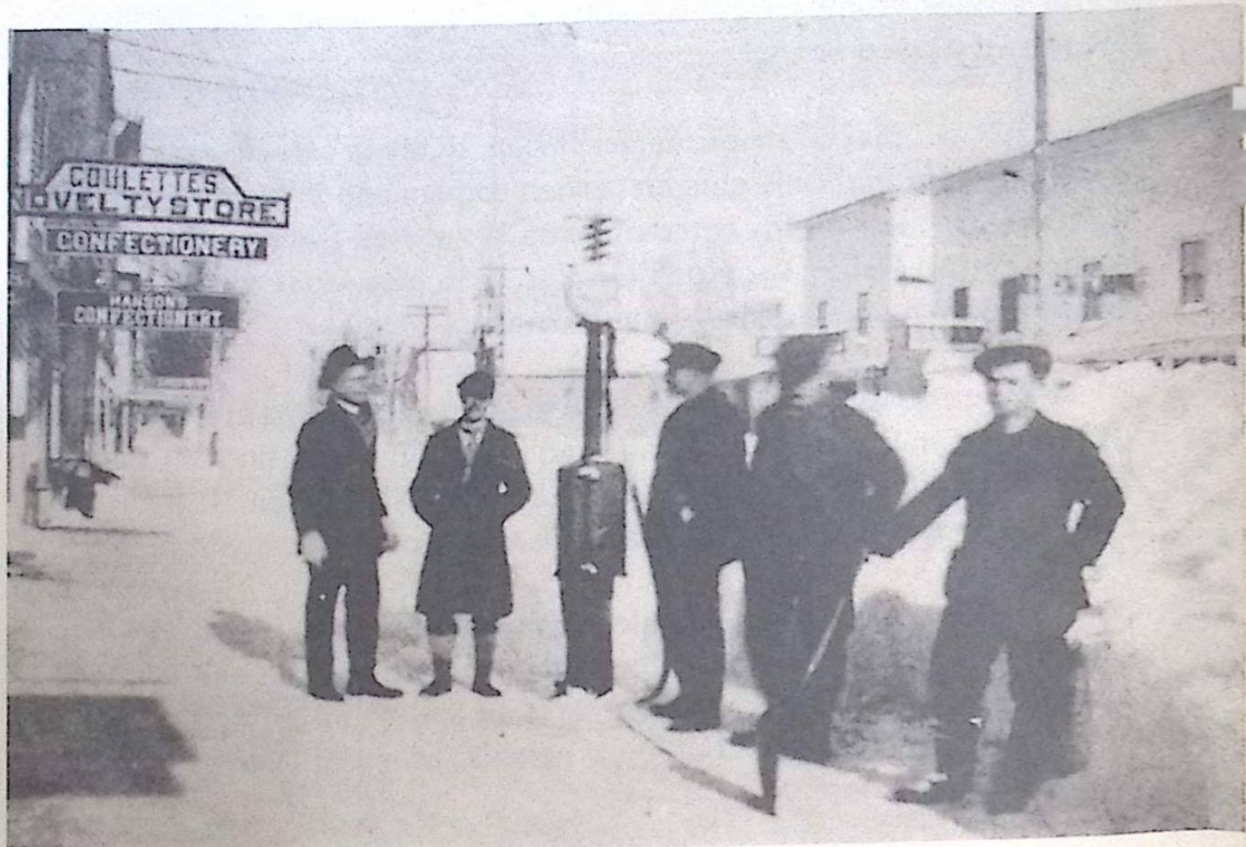


PHOTO #1 BLIZZARD OF 1922

As winter slowly grinds itself into oblivion, it is easier to look on past winters with fondne such as the Great Blizzard of Feb. 22, 1922. Here a scene on Main Street with Jol Goulette, left, with some of the gang. The pump at curbside is approximately in front what is now Olson Bros. Store. In the background can be seen the old Central Hotel.

WINTER DAYS

There was not a great deal of snowshoeing done as it was a chore to walk with snowshoes.

The boys had to see that the snow on the sidewalks was taken care of. They made a snow plow out of old lumber. It was made in the shape of a "V." They would either get a fat boy or weights of some kind to hold it down. Three or four kids would pull it with a heavy rope and the snow would really fly.

SLIDING

Almost every youngster had a sled of some kind. After school they would get their sleds and go to their favorite hill to slide. There was Old Maid's Hill, the Sabin Hill starting at Third Street and going down Florida Avenue and another hill starting at the corner of Fourth Street where the Catholic Church is now and going down Dakota Avenue. There was the good old County Hill out near the cemetery. The County Poor Farm was at the bottom of the hill and that is where it got its name. It was the most popular sliding hill. The starting place was at the top of the hill where the Tremblay home is now and you could go as far as the Cemetery Road. The hard part was hauling the sleds back to the top of the hill.

There were two bob sleds in town. One was owned by the Kroghs and the other belonged to the Sabins. Each would hold eight to ten kids. The bob sleds were made out of good old Hines lumber and had steel runners. Mother's old clothes line rope was fastened to the front and used to pull them. Sometimes two or three sleds would be hooked together and the boy on the front sled would lie on his belly and steer. If you did not join the hitching of sleds, or find a place to ride on the bob sled, you would pick up your own sled, run with it to get started, then drop down on the sled and go "belly flops" down the hill. Another way was to sit on your sled with your feet up and have someone give you a push to get you started. You didn't get as far with just one sled as you did with the sleds hitched together or the bob sleds.

Some of the youngsters would have races to see who could slide the farthest. They would also use the roadways to slide on as there were no speed limits, stop signs, horses, cows or cars to interfere. They didn't mind the 20 or 30 degrees below zero—it was just another day's outing.

At night they would have a big fire which could be seen for miles. The boys would go into the woods and cut a bunch of stumps for the fire.

Sunday was a bad day for the Swedish kids for they had to go to Swedish Sunday School in the afternoon and missed out on the fun unless they played hookey. That was a bad thing to do as you might get a taste of dad's razor strap.

Some of the boys made logging sleds. They would go down to the swamp near Old Maid's Hill and cut and trim alder trees for logs and haul them home and saw them up for wood for the kitchen stove. About four days logging would take care of a day's wood for the kitchen stove. They would also use the logging sled to slide down Old Maid's Hill. They would cut up old pine stumps into small pieces for starting the fires in the kitchen stoves. They called it pitch. This kept the home fires burning for a day or so.

SKATING

Around the first part of October the youngsters would start getting their skates in order. They would get out the files and sharpen the runners and see that all the straps were in good order.

There were four different types of skates—bob skates, clamp skates, hockey skates and skates brought from the "Old Country." Beginners used bob skates which were on the order of a bob sled. They had double runners and were fastened on with leather straps. Clamp skates clamped on the heels and soles of your shoes. All shoes were made of good old leather and were either laced or buttoned or you wore knee high boots. There were no pumps, oxfords or low cut shoes. If your heels and soles were not in good shape it was a chore to keep the skates on. If you should happen to pull off the heel of your shoe, you were through skating for the day unless dad would fix them for you. The hockey skates also had clamps and you needed a key to fasten them. The skates brought from the "Old Country" were wooden with a runner that looked like mother's butcher knife and was turned up at the end. They were 18 to 20 inches long and had holes in the wooden part to put your straps through to fasten them.

The girls skates were also clamp skates. They clamped on to the soles of their shoes and had leather on the heel of the skate with a strap to fasten them across the ankle.

The boys would wait for their girls to come so they could put on their skates for them and go skating. They would also get to hold hands while skating and perhaps steal a kiss or two.

There were almost two months of good skating — usually from the first of November until the last of December. Shue's Pond was the first place to freeze over, then the New Dam and the Mill Pond, now called Lake Hayward. There was also a little pond where the B & B Motel and the Co-op are located. This was where many of those with bob skates skated.

Most of the land where the Co-op and B & B Motel are was swamp land—that is how 2nd Street came to be called "Swamp Street."

There were a few muskrat houses there and lots of cattails and alder bushes. This was where the youngsters would get the crotches for their sling shots, hockey sticks and branches for their bow guns. The cattails were also dipped in kerosene and used for torches at night.

After a snowstorm there would be a parade of boys and girls with scoop shovels going to their favorite skating places to clear the snow so they could skate. They would have a big bonfire at night that would light up the skating rink and it was also a spot to get warmed up. There was no trouble getting wood for the fires as the lumber company kept us well supplied with slab wood.

We played several games on the ice such as tag, crack the whip and hockey. We also had races.

After the night's skating was over, you would take off your girl friend's skates, carry them for her and walk her home. She might invite you in to play a game of Old Maid. It was an evening well spent.

CRACK THE WHIP

Crack the Whip was usually played during the skating season. Some husky boy would be the leader and the skaters would join hands and skate up or down the ice in a line. They would skate until the line had picked up speed and then the leader would stop and start to turn the line around. The skaters turned with him and the skaters on the end of the line would really get a send off. Sometimes there were 25 or 30 kids in the line, or whip, as it was called.

They also played it on the street corners at night in warmer weather. Most of the kids liked to get on the end of the whip to get limbered up for the evening's workout.

SNOWBALL FIGHTS

After most of the winter activities were over and the days were getting longer and the snow and ice started to melt, we would start our snowball fights. The north end of town would battle the south end of town which was called Swede Town. The boundary line was Wisconsin Avenue, where the alleys run north and south. The alleys on the north side of town run east and west. The battle ground was on Third Street between Wisconsin Avenue and Michigan Avenue. The battle lasted from 7:30 to 10:30 at night and it was a good place to stay away from if you did not want to get bombarded with snowballs.

After school, the boys would get together and make snowballs for the night's battle. They would make barrels of snowballs and by 7:30 the snowballs were pretty hard. If you happened to get hit in the rear with one, it was not a very ticklish feeling. It was easier to make snowballs in the spring as it was better packing. Some of the boys would use the top of their mother's wash boiler for a shield.

About 7:30 you would hear the bugler from the north side letting the south side know they were on their way to the battleground with sleds loaded, and the battle would last about three hours. Once in awhile, you would see a boy come to school with a black eye or "shiner" as we called it.

Most of the homes had clothes lines in the kitchen and the boys would hang up their clothes so they would be dry for school in the morning. They were usually wet from their rear both ways. The next night it was the same thing, and it went on until the snow was gone. That was the last of our "Winter Sports" as it was called.

HOCKEY

Only the boys who were good fast skaters played hockey. They got their hockey sticks in the Alder swamps. They would find a stick that had a good curve on the bottom and fix it up with their jack knives. They would get a nice block of wood from the match block factory for a puck.

If you didn't have your skates clamped on tight enough, they would come loose and the skate would go for blocks. It was hop along on one skate to find the other one. That didn't hold up the game as they would play right along until the boy got his skate on again. The boys played some hard fought games.

SKIING

After the skating season was over because of too much snow, skiing would start. There were three different places to ski. One was Old Maid's Hill where Sonny Williamson now lives. Norwegian Hill was near the cemetery and the Polish Alps was up near the WRLS radio station.

Fathers did not bring their skis from the Old Country so they had to make skis for their children. It was a common thing to see them come home from the sawmills with a nice piece of birch lumber to make the skis. The lumber was well surfaced and father would put a point on the front end, then dip the ski in boiling hot water so he could curve the tip. He would then put the groove in the bottom of the ski and put on a leather strap to hold them on your feet. Barrel staves were used to make skis for the younger boys and girls. They also had straps to hold them on.

Old Maid's Hill was for the beginners. The ski instructors were not too good with the English language so if you did not ski the way they did in the Old Country, it was the fault of the instructors.

If you were a ski jumper, Norwegian Hill was the place to go. The boys would get a large wooden clothing box (about six by six feet) from one of the stores to make a bump as they called it. Then they would pile two or three feet of snow on top of it and ski down the hill and jump off the bump.

The Polish Alps was just a place to ski. They would use poles cut from Alder bushes for ski poles. It was a long way to carry your skis back to the top of the hill after a trip down. You did not feel like doing any jogging after your day's skiing. You would also raise hell with mother's potatoes, beans and home made bread when you got home.

SWIMMING

Boys and girls could hardly wait until April so they could start swimming in their favorite swimming hole. As soon as the ice went out in the Spring, someone would get the honor of being the first one in and that would start the swimming season.

Little Bay, as it was called, located to the right of the walking bridge at the City Beach was the place for beginners as it was more like a wading pool. If you could swim to some of the stumps that projected from the water, you were then eligible to join the bigger boys at the Sand Bar, also called Bare Ass Beach, located where the Curran home now stands.

Another place they swam was from the Sand Bar to the big trestle. There was also a swimming place called the New Dam up near the County Sheds. There was a spring board there from which the boys did most of their diving. The "River Hogs" did all their swimming in Deverell's Hole which was a mile down the river from the dam. The boys would cut off an old pair of overalls to wear for a bathing suit or wear no suit at all. Their parents could not afford to buy them bathing suits. The girls didn't go swimming where the boys were because many of the boys were without suits. Girls did most of their swimming in Shue's Pond. Boys who had suits also swam there. If you could swim across Shue's Pond you were a good swimmer. Later on when swim suits were required, everyone went to the Sand Bar to swim.

It was a great help to the mothers when swimming season arrived. The children did not have to line up for their weekly Saturday night baths in the good old wash tub. The water for their baths in the wash tub had to be pumped and heated and then had to be emptied. Mothers had to see that hands, feet, necks and ears were good and clean and that their hair was washed. After the baths, the boys and girls would get on their nice clean nightgowns and hug the stove to get warm and dry before going to bed. The older boys would put on their long woolen underwear to sleep in. After all the baths were taken the kitchen floor looked like the Togatic River and the windows were frosted with ice. They would get up Sunday morning, crack the ice in the water pail, wash their hands and faces, put on their Sunday clothes and be ready for church or Sunday school. The girls were not dressed up until they had their pretty hair ribbons on.

The Mothers did not have much trouble with the boys keeping clean during swimming season. Any swimming hole you went to had soap hidden in the hazel nut bushes. It was good old soap that Mother made. The water was grey-looking after they had soaped up good and washed it off.

Some of the boys would spend the biggest part of the day in the water in the summertime and when they got out their lips were as blue as could be. They also had a nice tan. All the boys wore was a shirt and a pair of overalls so it did not take too long to dress or undress. They had no towels to dry themselves so they let the cool or warm air dry them.

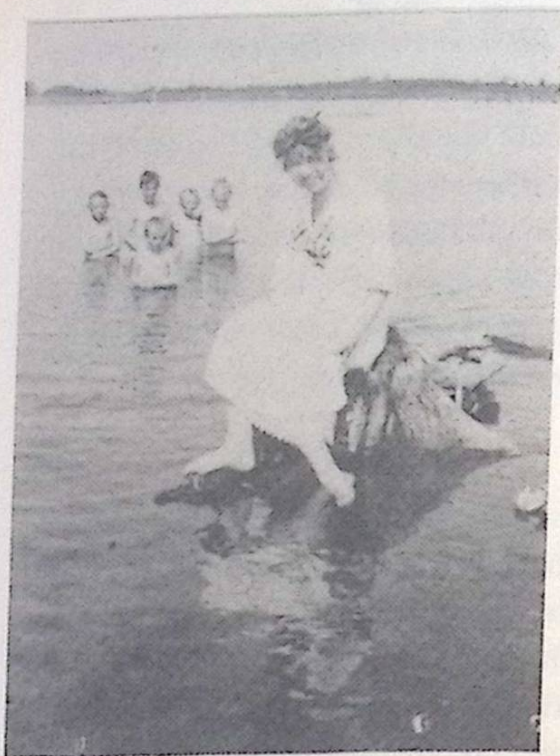


PHOTO #2 BARE ASS BEACH

Agnes Gulleeson. Background left to right
Audie Olson, Arthur Olson, Oly Vick,
Johnny Olson.

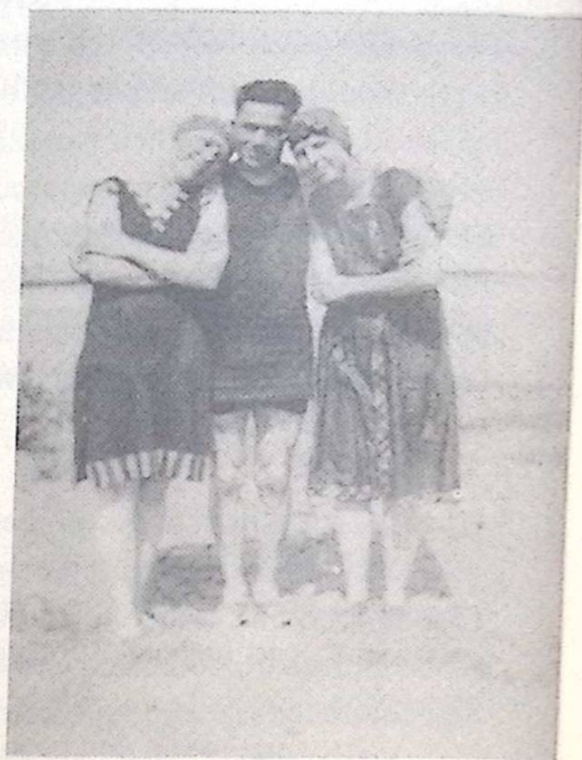


PHOTO #3 SWIMMING APPAREL

Mabel Hoff on right.

BASEBALL

Baseball was a favorite sport for the boys. They had little trouble getting a ball game started—most of the families had six or eight children so there were plenty of players. They would start in the

morning and play all day long. They did not take time to go home for their meals but would send a younger brother or sister home for a slice of mother's home made bread with good old dairy butter and home made jam or jelly.

Two of the older boys would be captains and choose sides. They used a bat to find out who would have first choice. The bat was thrown from one captain to the other and they would measure with their hands from the place it was caught to the top of the bat. The one who got his hand closer to the top would get first choice. When they got close to the top they would say "whole hand or none" and no part of your hand could go over the top of the bat. Then the captains would choose until all the boys were chosen. Sometimes they had as many as eleven or twelve boys on a team. The captains would then assign the player's position.

The boys from Swede Town would make their own baseballs. They would buy a rubber ball about the size of a golf ball for about five cents and cover it with wrapping cord and make a cover from one of dad's old leather mittens. There was always some boy who was handy with a needle who could sew on the cover. On Sundays they were always on hand at the Fair Grounds to get the bats and lost balls that were fouled over the grandstand. There were always a couple kids behind the grandstand waiting for foul balls. They would throw them over the eight foot board fence to a boy standing on the other side of the fence. The broken bats would be nailed, glued and taped together. All the balls we got on Sunday would be saved for the big games with the "Rich Bugs." The "Rich Bugs" lived at the north end of town, did all their ball playing at the Fair Grounds and had much better equipment than the Swede Town players.

The Swede Town playing field was called the "Big Tree." It had a large dead white pine tree near third base. The field was located in the block where the Harry Munson home and the Old Company Office is now. The teams would play at the Fair Grounds one day and the next time at the Big Tree.

There were some hard fought ball games. They had two umpires, one from each end of town and it was a very thankless job with a bunch of kids to please.

Round Lake had a ball team with seven Hamblin boys playing on the team. There were also four Hamblin girls who could have been a Babe Ruth, a Mickey Mantle, a Ty Cobb or a Ted Williams if they had taken a few lessons from their brothers on how to play baseball.

There was a game called "Scrub" and if the boys did not have enough players for two teams, they would play Scrub. The boy who would yell "First Batter" would be the first one to bat, the second one to yell would be second batter. There were just two batters; the rest of the boys would call out the position they wanted to play. The number one batter would have to get around to third base after the second man batted or otherwise he would be out.

If the second man batted a fly ball and it was caught, the second man would be out and the first man had to stay on the base he was on. The man who was out would have to go to play in the field and each of the others would advance a-head. Each time a player was out, the others would advance up one notch until they got a turn to bat. If no one got out, they would all stay in the same position.

They had no baseball suits or shoes. They wore the good old overalls and went barefoot.

FISHING

Most all of the Herring Chokers lived in Swede Town and fishing was a great sport for all Swedes and Norwegians.

Every home had a barn or wood shed and it was a common thing to see four or five cane poles hanging up on the bam or woodshed. The long poles were too much for the youngsters to handle so they would get out their jackknives and go to the swamp, cut a small alder tree six or seven feet long, notch it at the top and tie on six or seven feet of white wrapping cord for a fishing line. We always carried cord in our pockets, a few fish hooks in the visor of our caps, some whiskey bottle

corks to use for bobbers and BB's from our air guns for sinkers. We would dig a can of angle worms and then were all set to go to Fiddler's Creek to catch a mess of trout. Fiddler's Creek starts at the Grave Yard Springs and runs into the Namekagon River. The Frank Stress farm is located at the head of the Springs.

Those that could handle the long cane poles would have a strong piece of wrapping cord and a spoon hook and do their fishing in the Mill Pond which is now Lake Hayward, or walk out to Smith Lake, Spring Lake and Bass Lake which is now called Windigo Lake.

The boys had no boats so did most of their trolling from the shore. It was not necessary to have a fishing license and there was no limit to the number of fish they caught and they always came home with gunny sacks pretty well filled. Very few undersized fish were caught. The boys used frogs, angle worms and spoon hooks for bait.

The boys kept pretty close watch on the movement of the logs going to the Sawmill. If they saw three or four nice cedar logs that they could manage to get to shore, they would cut them into eight foot lengths, fasten them together, making a raft by nailing boards across the top, get some scrap lumber to make a paddle and head for their favorite fishing hole, doing a little trolling along the way. They wore just a pair of overalls and carried the angle worms in their pockets. They cut a crotch out of a tree to string their fish on.

Bull Durham sacks were the boys money bags which held all their pennies, nickels and dimes. When the money got low, it was time to replace the money that had vanished so they would head for the south shore of the mill pond and catch a mess of bullheads and sell them to the porters on the five or eight o'clock passenger train for the large sum of 25 cents a dozen.

Most everyone had their favorite fishing spot. The South Shore, North Shore, Little Trestle, Big Trestle, Little Bay, Sand Bar, Murphy's Pocket, Shingle Mill Bridge, Rhode's Bay. The South Shore of the Mill Pond was where Bower's, Barnes and Erickson's homes are now. The North Shore was across from the South Shore where the churches and homes are now. The Little Trestle was on the North Shore across from Historyland. There was a railroad spur that went along side the shore

to the Little Trestle. The Big Trestle was where Historyland is now. Little Bay was to the right of the little bridge going to the City Beach. The Sand Bar was where the Curran home is and the Bartz home is located where Murphy's Pocket was. Lumberjack Bowl was Rhode's Bay and the Shingle Mill Bridge is out by the Bowling Alley. All that part of Lake Hayward was called the Mill Pond in the "Good Old Days," and was a mass of hardwood, pine and hemlock logs in the spring of the year.



PHOTO #4 THE BIG TRESTLE

There was a creek that ran along side of what is now Highway 63 that was called "Shit Creek" where fish would do their spawning in the Spring of the year. There was no fishing in the creek because all the sewage from the Indian School went into the creek and on to the Namekagon River below the dam. There was a three foot sewer pipe that went across town from Shue's Pond to where the Co-op store is located and it was open all the way from there to the river. This creek was a great place to spear fish. The fish were sold to people who had chickens. The spears were made of a block of wood with spikes driven

through and filed so the fish couldn't get off and an old broom handle was used for the handle of the spear. Hayforks and pitchforks were also used for spears. The dam was sometimes shut off and suckers were caught or speared by the gunny sack full between the rocks below the dam. These would also be sold for chicken feed. We could get a few nice trout in this spot, also.

I do not know if the chickens or eggs tasted fishy or if the chicken soup was fishy. This was a way for the kids to pick up a few pennies.

SHACKS

The youngsters had their shacks on the edge of town. Different groups of boys would have their shacks in the part of town where they lived. There was the Johnson Addition, the North Shore of Lake Hayward, Dog Town, across the river, and where the Golf Course is now. There were only pine trees in these areas and the boys made shacks out of the pine trees. They used the boughs for the tops and sides and had poles to hold the boughs. They dug a large hole in the front of the shack for a place to build a fire to cook and a large hole in the back to keep the food in.

Someone in the group would have a gun of some kind, either a BB air gun or a .22 rifle, that he would share with the group. We usually got our .22 or BB gun as a prize for selling Blueing which was used in rinsing clothes.

We could hunt any time of the year and did not need a license and there were no game wardens to bother us. We hunted rabbits, squirrels, partridge and grouse. We would also shoot or trap muskrat, mink and weasels in the fall of the year.

When we started to run short of money to buy ammunition for our guns, we would hunt crows and hawks and collect the bounty which was paid by the county. We got 2 cents for crow heads and 3 cents for hawk heads. A box of 22 short shells were 20 cents and the longs were 25 cents. BB's were a 100 for 25 cents.

We would also snare rabbits in the winter time. We used picture wire for our snares and would cut a branch of a tree, set our wire on the branch in the runway and have four or five rabbits in the morning.

We had some of the most tasty food that we cooked at our shacks. I don't think McDonald's or Kentucky Fried Chicken's food is as tasty as our food was.

We would have boiled or roasted muskrat, rabbit, partridge or grouse and roasted potatoes. Giblin's had a garden near our shack and we would help ourselves to some of their vegetables. If we had had this same food at home, we would have turned up our noses—potatoes as black as the ace of spades, the meat half cooked or burned, no salt or pepper, raw vegetables with just the dirt wiped off, nothing to drink and our hands and fingers for knives and forks. That was what we called fun.

TRAPPING

In the fall of the year, the boys would get their traps in shape and would trap muskrat, beaver, mink and weasel. Their shacks were used when they skinned the fur bearing animals. The boys would get up at 4 a.m. to check their trap lines before going to school. After school they would check them again and go to their shacks to skin what they had trapped that day.

In the late 1800's and early 1900's, Rivkin's would buy furs of any kind. They paid 15 cents to 35 cents for muskrat hides, 35 cents to 50 cents for mink and weasel hides, 50 cents to \$1.50 for cow hides and \$1.00-\$2.00 for deer hides.

If you were not a warm blooded person, trapping was not too pleasant for you as you were out in the cold weather in the wee hours of the morning and again in the afternoon. Sometimes the boys would find just muskrat legs in the traps because the muskrats had freed themselves, leaving a leg behind. There were times when they would catch a three-legged muskrat.

They called it fun to talk about how many muskrat legs they caught and the large or small muskrats and the few nickels or dimes they would get to put in their Bull Durham money bags.

HUNTING

The teenagers did not go deer hunting. It was too much of a hike for the young people to walk to the hunting shacks and the shacks were not too comfortable. There were straw bunks to sleep in, a large box stove to heat with and if you slept in the upper bunk it was hotter than hell and you got the smell of eggs, bacon and coffee cooking at 4 a.m. With all the com cob pipes and the socks hanging over the stove to dry there was not too pleasant an odor. You also slept with most of your clothes on.

Deer season was Dad's day when he could have a few snorts of his favorite whisky and play a little poker.

They did not have to have a license to hunt deer or any other wild animal or birds. They were also allowed to shoot any kind of deer and did not have any trouble getting one as deer were so plentiful. They would have to get someone with a team of horses to haul the deer or bear to town—the sleigh would be piled up with deer like a load of cord wood. Most every wood shed in town would have a deer or bear hung up. Not too much of the meat was wasted as it would either be canned or salted down. Some of the youngsters called deer or venison “Woodshed Meat.”

They would have Indians tan the hides and have moccasins, vests, gloves, or mittens made up. If they had a nice set of horns they would have them mounted so mother would have something more to keep dusted. You would see deer heads all over town where the dogs had dragged them.

The passenger train going south to the cities carried an extra baggage car during deer hunting season and it was a common sight to see five or ten deer being shipped out every day during the season. The baggage cars were loaded with deer that were picked up between Ashland and Spooner.

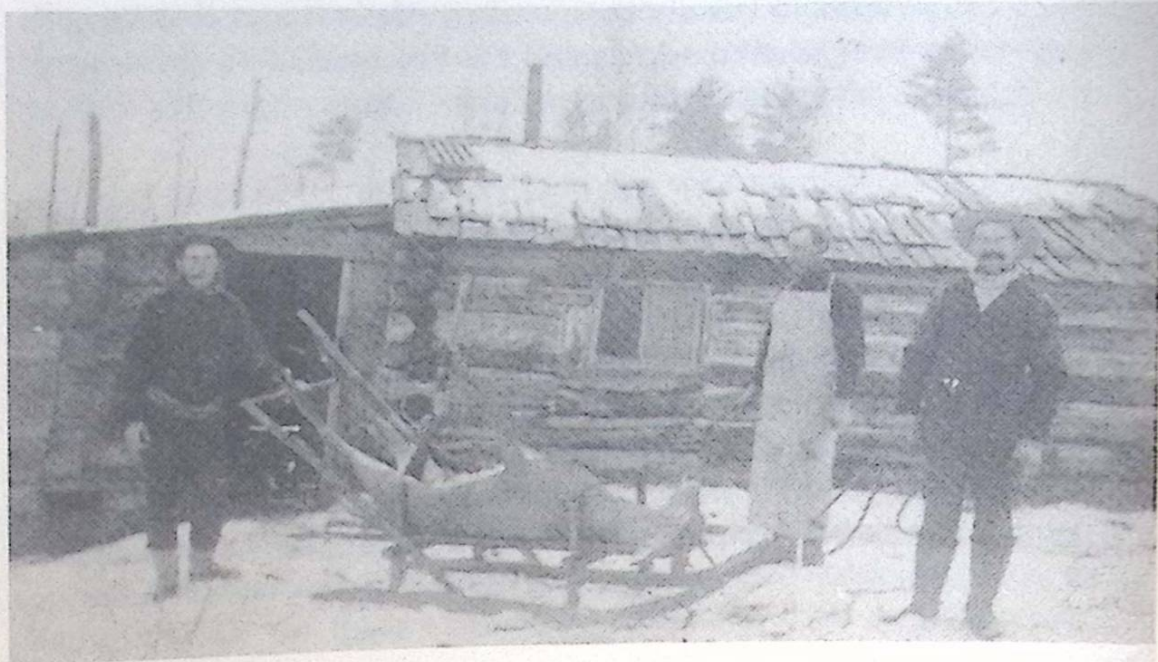


PHOTO #5 DEER HUNTING 1910

John, Gust and Ed Erickson, Section 12, Hay Creek.

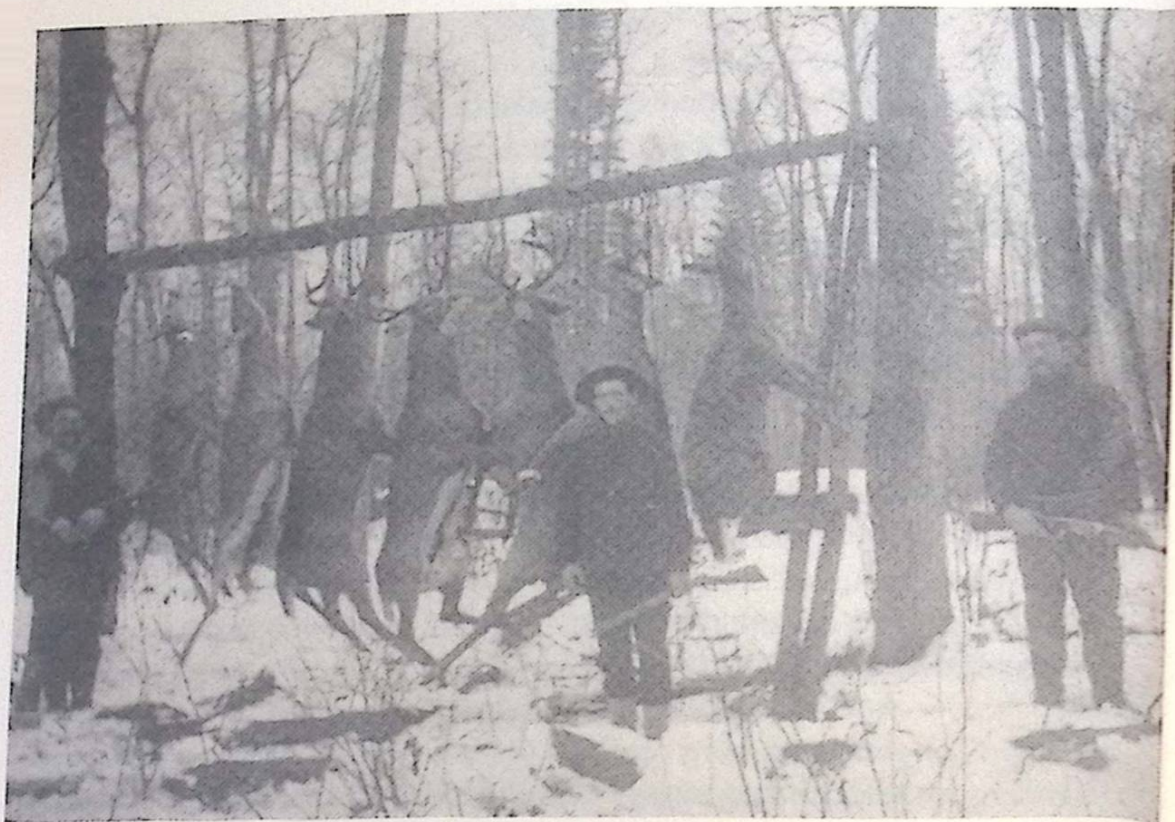


PHOTO #6 DEER HUNTING 1910

Hunting season 1910 — John, Ed & Gust Erickson (Carl Pearson, formerly of Hayward, took the picture).

MARBLES

Marbles was a very popular game with the boys. There were several games played with marbles. Commies were made of clay and sold ten for a penny. Bluies, brownies and shooters were made of crockery. The shooters were almost the size of a golf ball and sold for one cent. You could buy five bluies or brownies for a cent. Some of the boys had shooters made of steel. Glassies were made of glass of different colors and were two for a penny.

The game called Lag was the most popular. The boys would mark a large ring in the sand for the marbles and then make a line, called a lag, about 25 feet from the ring. As many as five or six boys would play the game. Each player put the same number of marbles in the ring. If they decided to put in two marbles each, they would say "Two to lick." For three marbles each it would be "Three to lick" and so on. If you put in a glassie, you didn't put in as many as you did of bluies or brownies. Commies were not used in this game. If you were short of marbles, you were getting "Bony." You could then put in your shooter and it would count for four or five marbles. If you were to play "five to lick," each boy would put in five marbles. They were placed in the center of the ring about one inch apart. Then the boys would shoot their shooters toward the lag line. The one getting closest to it had the first turn to shoot, the next closest, the second turn and so on. In case of a tie, the two boys that tied would shoot over again. The boy having the first turn would win the marbles that he shot out of the ring and would continue to shoot from the spot where his shooter stopped until he missed. When he missed, his shooter stayed where it had stopped. The second boy would shoot until he missed and his shooter would stay where it stopped. The third boy would shoot until he missed. He would get the marbles he knocked out of the ring and if he hit one of the shooters, he would get the marbles that the owner of the shooter had put in the ring and the owner of the shooter would be out of the game. The players had a choice—they could shoot to knock the marbles out of the ring or hit another player's shooter. When a shooter was hit, its owner would say, "You killed me." The game continued until the marbles were out of the ring. There were certain rules for the game. Games were usually played in alleys and if your shooter got behind a manure pile or any other object, you had to shoot from where you were or "harpoon," as it was called, over the pile or object. This was called

"No rounds." You could not try to get your shooter closer to the ring for "No Sneaks." The third rule was "No Pecks" which meant that you could not place the marbles closer together in the ring once the game was started.

Span was another marble game. The player would throw his marble against a wall and try to have it bounce back near another player's marble. If it was close enough so he could span it with his hand, he won the marble. The boys played a game called "Plug in the Hole" also. They would make a hole in the ground and then draw a line about 20 feet from the hole. The first player would try to roll his marble in the hole. If he got it in the hole, he could take the second player's marble and try to put that one in. If he missed, it was the next player's turn. After each player had a turn, then the players would try to knuckle the marble in the hole.

Chase was a game played by just two players and with shooters only. The boys agreed on how many marbles each hit would count. One of the boys would throw his shooter out and the other boy would try to hit it. It had to be a direct hit and could not roll to hit it. As long as he hit the shooter, he could continue on until he missed. Each time he hit the shooter, the owner would have to give him as many marbles as they had agreed on. When he missed, it was the other player's turn.

Odd or Even was another marble game. This time you guessed whether the boy had an odd or even number of marbles in his hand. If you guessed right, he gave you the marbles he held in his hand. If you guessed wrong, you had to give him the number of marbles he was holding.

Some of the boys had their pockets full of marbles and in school you would hear some drop on the floor and roll around the room. The teacher would pick them up and the boy was the loser. Some of the "Sharks," as we called them, had so many marbles they could have gone into the marble business.

DUCK ON THE ROCK

This was a game played with rocks. A large rock about the size of a basketball was the "rock." The ducks were rocks about the size of a hamburger bun, either larger or smaller. There could be as many as 10 or 12 kids playing the game. First of all they had to find out who was "it," so it was "Eenie, Meenie, Minie, Moe; Catch a nigger by the toe; If he hollers make him pay; Fifty dollars every day. Out goes Y. O. U." The last one out was "It." He would put his duck on top of the rock. The rest of the kids would stand 25 or 30 feet from the large rock and try to knock it off with then- ducks. The ducks stayed where they fell. If someone knocked the duck off the rock, he and those that had missed before him would pick up their ducks from where they lay and run back to the starting line. The one that was "It" would put his duck back on the rock and try to tag the players. If one was tagged by the one who was "It" he became "It" and the game started over. If no one knocked the duck off the rock, the boy who was "It" would give them something to do with their ducks—like carry it on your finger, carry it on your head, carry it on your toe or whatever he wished them to do. They would have to get it back to the starting point that way. If someone dropped it on the way, "It" would tag him, pick up his duck off the rock and run to the starting point. The one tagged would be the new "It" and the game continued on.

One night the boys were playing and the duck bounced off the rock and hit a kid that was standing along side the rock in the face. He fell to the ground and started to yell and kick and shouted "I'm dead, I'm dead," "I'm deader than a rock." He wasn't dead too long and was soon back on his feet ready to go.

RUNNING LOGS

Running logs on Lake Hayward in the summer months was one of our pastimes. Lake Hayward was a mass of logs from the Shingle Mill Bridge on Highway 77 to the Dam. It was quite a sport to run the logs without falling in the water.

When the lake was pretty well cleaned up, we would build a raft out

of cedar logs and lumber and paddle our way around the lake and do a little fishing.

LOG ROLLING

During swimming season the youngsters did a lot of log rolling. They would manage to get logs for the Sand Bar and Little Bay. Some of the older boys were very good log rollers. They would have their hob nail shoes on and would roll most of the day. Those that did not have shoes on and rolled barefooted would pretty well have bruised toes. The logs did not have the bark removed as they do today so it was hard on the feet.

ANTE, ANTE OVER

For this game, two captains chose sides. Each team would have the same number of players. Team "1" would go to one side of a building which could be a bam, house or shed, and team "2" would be on the other side. Team "1" would throw a rubber ball over the building and call out "Ante, Ante, Over." If Team "2" caught the ball, they would run around the building and try to hit someone on Team "1" with the ball. The player who was hit would join Team "2." The ball was then thrown over the building by Team "2" and if Team "1" caught the ball, it was their turn to try to hit someone with the ball. The one hit would join Team "1." If the ball was not caught, it would be thrown back over the building. If the ball did not go over, they would yell "backlash" and throw again. The team having the most kids at the end of the game would be the winners.

CRICKET

Cricket was played with a block of wood one inch square, four inches long, pointed at both ends and was marked 1, 2, 3, 4 on the sides, a number on each side. A stick about three feet long was used as a bat. You made a hole in the ground and laid the cricket crossways of the hole, then hoisted it in the air with your stick. If the cricket was caught by one of the players, he would take over the stick and hoist the cricket. If it was not caught by anyone, the number that was on the cricket would give you that many swats at the cricket.

You would measure the distance from where the cricket landed on the last shot with your three foot stick. The score was kept by writing the numbers in the sand.

WHEEL AND HOOP

Both boys and girls played Wheel and Hoop. They used different size wheels and most of the wheels were from old baby buggies. The hoop was taken off an apple barrel and cut in three pieces. One of the pieces was nailed to the end of a stick about three feet long and the other end of the stick was rounded off for a handle. You would take your wheel and roll it down the stick to get it started and then keep it going with the hoop and run all over town. With the old wooden and brick sidewalks, the wheels would do an awful lot of bouncing up and down and you would have a hard time keeping up with it going down hill. They also had races on the clay roads, and it was nothing but a cloud of dust when they got started. There were no grand prizes—only a lot of dusty clothes for mother to wash.

MUMBLETY-PEG

In order to play this game you had to have a jack knife or maybe you could borrow mother's sharp pointed paring knife. Usually there were just two or three players and the game was played in a grassy spot. The grass had to be short so that the blade of the knife could go into the ground. If the blade did not go into the ground it was a "miss" and the next player would have his turn and would play until he missed. When it came your turn again, you started from where you left off. The first one to go all the way through the steps was the winner. The game started with Front Hand. The knife was placed on your hand with the handle in your palm and the blade toward your fingers. Then you turned your hand over toward yourself so that the blade of the knife went into the ground. Then came Back Hand. This time you placed the knife on the back of your hand and did the same thing. Next came Chubs. You placed the knife on your closed right fist with the blade pointing to the right and turned your hand over to the left so that the blade would go into the ground. Then you did the same with your left hand. After getting this right, you put the tip of the knife on your knee and flipped

it just right so that it went into the ground. Next was Flips. You held the blade of the knife between your thumb and forefinger and flipped the knife into the ground five times. Then came Over the Shoulder and you held the knife between your thumb and forefinger again and flipped it over your shoulder. For Skip the Ocean, you stuck the knife blade into the ground and hit the handle with your hand so that it would turn over and stick in the ground about a foot or so away. Jump the Fence was about the same except you put your left hand on the ground with your little finger on the ground and your hand held upright. This was the fence that your knife had to jump over. Next was Milk the Cow. You held the knife in your two hands and dropped it three times so that it went into the ground while you said "Milk-the-Cow". Then came Crack the Louse. You put the tip of the blade under your thumb nail and flipped the knife into the ground three times while you said "Crack-the-Louse". Last of all you put the knife tip on your shoulder and flipped it into the ground and said "O" then on your elbow and flipped it and said "U", then on your wrist and said "T" and back to your elbow and said "spells", on your wrist and said "OUT".

TRADING TOWN

This game was played on a street corner or in a large open space and was played by both boys and girls. They would choose up sides and each side would have their own end of the play area. A line was drawn in the middle to separate the two sides.

Side Number One would huddle together and decide on something to imitate such as washing clothes, making a cake, playing an instrument, running logs, etc., trying to choose an activity that would be hard for Side Two to guess. When they had decided what they were going to do, they would walk to the middle of the street or play area making sure they stayed on their own side of the line and call, "Here we come". Side Two would come to meet them and would have to stay on their own side of the line and would answer "Where from?" Side One, "Trading Town", Side Two, "What's your trade?" Side One, "Lemonade". Side Two, "Give us some", Side one, "It isn't done". Side Two, "Make it done". Then Side One would do their imitation and Side

Two would try to guess what they were doing. When Side Two made the right guess, Side One would try to get back to their end of the play area without being caught by Side Two. All those caught joined Side Two and then it would be Side Two's turn.

COWBOYS AND INDIANS

This was a game played by the boys in the neighborhood. They would choose up sides. The Indians would find a chicken feather to put in their hair and would redden their cheeks. The Cowboys would put on the old man hats and have a cap gun in their pocket.

The Indians would hide behind wood piles, wood sheds, barns, trees or whatever they could find. The Cowboys would start out looking for the Indians and if they would spy one they would yell "Bang! Bang! You are dead". The Indians would fall to the ground or be taken as prisoners. After the battle was over, they would get a little kinnikinnick to smoke in a peace pipe and carry a make shift white flag around the block and sing "The Battle is over".

HATS DOWN

All the young boys and girls wore hats in the winter and summer time. You did not see anyone bareheaded.

"Hats Down" was a game played by both boys and girls. All those playing would lay their hats or caps on the ground close together. The one who was, "It" would drop a soft rubber ball in someone's hat or cap. The owner of the cap or hat would pick up the ball and try to hit someone with it. Everyone would run except the one who had the ball. He would do the throwing and the one he hit would be "It." Then the game would start again and the one who was "It" dropped the ball in a hat or cap. This kept on going until the girls got tired or were called home to do the dishes.

FOOTBALL

The kids playing football did not have the equipment they do today. Their football was an old black stocking filled with dry grass or straw. You could not kick it more than ten feet and to pass it you had to be sure that your man was open. Otherwise it could have gone most any place. They wore just shirts and overalls and were barefooted. It was a wonder that they didn't break every bone in their bodies. They were just a bunch of tough Norwegians and Swedes.

During high school they had one regular football and their football suits were not the best.

After a football game it was not a pleasant thing to go home and tell your mother that your overalls needed patches put on and all the buttons on your shirt were gone. You were lucky if you didn't get the razor strap on your behind.

"WARNING CALLS"

I believe some of the mothers could have been champion hog callers. Their voices -- with Scandinavian accent -- could be heard for blocks when they called their youngsters to come home at mealtime.

There were steam whistles at both the sawmill and planing mill that would blow at 6 am -- being an alarm clock for those that had a hard time getting out of bed -- and again at 7 am which was the starting time at the mills. There was another one that could be heard only in the mills to warn the men that the machines were going to start.

The whistles would also blow at 12 o'clock and again at 1 o'clock giving the men one hour for dinner. The last whistle was at 6 o'clock when the days work was finished. The whistles didn't mean anything to the youngsters -- they had to hear their mother's voices before they would move.

SCHOOLS

There were three schools. One was called the Little Building or the Brown Building. It had classrooms for the kindergarten through the third grade. There were two kindergarten teachers. It was located where the kid's skating rink is and burned down when the Sawmill burned. The big building had classrooms from the fourth grade through eighth grade and also the high school. There was one teacher for each grade from the fourth through the eighth grades and five teachers in high school—one of which was the principal. The big building was where the junior high is now and it burned down in 1923. Both schools had a board fence to keep the cows out. You were not allowed to leave the school grounds except at noon hour.

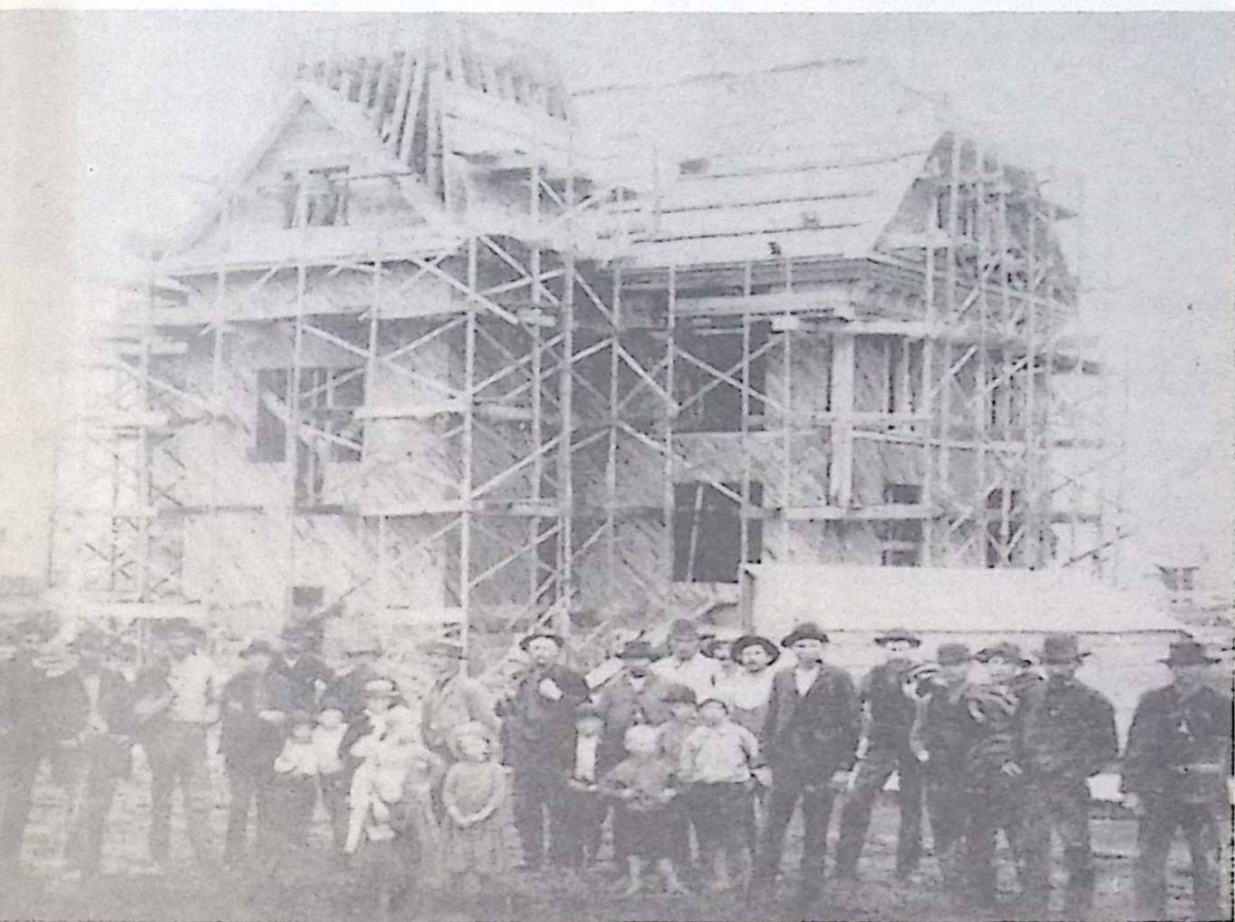


PHOTO #7 LITTLE SCHOOL BUILDING

I have often written of the old McCormick School but for many the memory of its looks have dimmed over the passing years. Here is how it looked during its construction in 1892. One identifiable person in the photo is Fred Clark, standing in the middle with his hands on his coat. The school, which was located where the city rink is today, burned to the ground about 1920.



PHOTO #8 BIG BUILDING (HIGH SCHOOL)

We also had a Catholic school located where the church now stands. It was used as a Catholic school for only two or three years, but used again for some of the lower grades after the Little Building burned. All the schools had fire escapes and we had fire drills.

In order to teach in the city schools you had to have a college diploma but you could teach in a country school after taking the Teachers' Training Course. There were 15 or 20 country schools within ten miles of Hayward.

The teachers in the country schools taught all eight grades and many also had to do the janitor work. They had to build a fire in the stove every morning, see that the rooms and blackboards were cleaned, besides walking two or three miles from their boarding house to school. For all of this they were paid from \$60-\$75 a month.

The boys and girls from the country schools that went on to high school had to go to Hayward. If they lived two or three miles from Hayward, they could walk and carry their lunch. If they lived further out of town, they stayed with a family and worked for their room and board or rented housekeeping rooms which they shared with one or more other students. Most of the girls took Teachers' Training and domestic science. The boys were more interested in sports and manual training. Both took typing, shorthand and bookkeeping when they were introduced in the high school.

We had an Indian school located where the hospital is now. There were eight grades and it was a boarding school. They had their own basketball, football and baseball teams. The students came from the Reservation and New Post and also from other states. If they wanted to further their education, they would come into Hayward.



PHOTO #9 INDIAN SCHOOL

The Swedes and Norski's had six weeks of religious school during vacation time. The Swedes went to school in the Little Building and the Norski's went to school at their own church located at Fourth and Michigan Avenue. All football and baseball games and track were played at the Fairgrounds. Basketball, the class play and junior prom were held at the Opera House. It was heated by a large wood stove. Two hours before game time a fire would be started in the big stove using kerosene to start the fire. In order to be comfortable you had to wear long johns, wool mittens, tassel cap and overshoes. There were chairs along both sides of the room.

Visiting teams for basketball stayed at the Giblin Hotel and changed there into their basketball suits and made a dash from the Hotel to the Opera House. The local team changed at the high school and also made a dash to the Opera House. There was one shower in the high school.

There was one janitor—today they are called engineers. He was on the job 12-14 hours a day. The school was heated by steam and he would get to school at 4 a.m. to get the steam up so it would be warm by school time. They fired with maple or birch hardwood. The back of the school yard was loaded with cordwood furnished by neighborhood farmers. The wood was bought a year in advance so it could be seasoned and be burnable the next year. The janitor also took care of ringing the bells, cleaning the rooms for the next day and taking care of the lawn. His salary was \$80 a month.

After being barefooted and baldheaded all summer vacation, it was quite a sight to see the boys and girls toddle off to school all dressed up. The boys wore their knickerbocker suits, button shoes, white shirts, bow ties and long black stockings. The girls wore Gold Medal flour sack underwear or black bloomers under their long dresses which were made by their mothers during the summer. They had button shoes and had curled or braided their hair and wore a pretty hair ribbon. Some had rings that came from sticks of candy to wear on their fingers and some had bracelets to wear.

It was not a welcome sound to hear the school bells ringing for another year. If you were not absent or tardy during the year, you would receive a certificate and would be invited to the county superintendent's home for homemade ice cream and cake.



PHOTO #10 1895 7TH GRADE CLASS

Hayward Seventh Grade — 1895. Back Row — Ole Simonson, Ada Beigler, Susie Beiglar, Harry Hellweg, Teacher?. Front Row: -----, Beatrice Christ, -----, Louise Ness.



PHOTO #11 1908 8TH GRADE CLASS

Hayward Grade School, 8th Grade, 1908 — First row, Fred Linden, Elmer Wold; Second row, William Boyle, Mable Anderson, Eston Gylland, Phoebe Beigler, Lodena Wilson and Ray Trowbridge; Third row, Gerald Johnson, William Hogue, Alberta Melville, Robert Asberg, Neil McCullom and Clarence Moberg; Fourth row, Lilly Johnson, Lucas Williams, Elmer Lilliquist, Ray Sabin, Jarvis Quail, Herman Stai and Delta Melville.

FOOTBALL

During high school they had one regular football and their football suits were not the best.



PHOTO #12 1903 FOOTBALL TEAM

Old time picture of Hayward High School's first football team - and a champion one at that. The team is from 1903 and they played three games, all against Spooner, and won all three, 30-0; 36-0; and 6-0. Pictured, front row, from left, Myron Kurth, Henry Hanson and Mason Waters. Middle row, James Campbell, Carl Lee, George Madigan, Severen Johnson and Anton Gagne. Back row, Oscar Olson, Henry Lee, Carl Johnson, Merle Ames, Harry Fuley and Ben Martinson.

BASKETBALL

The basketball the kids played with was also made of an old stocking filled with dry grass or straw and the basket was a hoop from a barrel and was nailed to a light pole, shed or barn. After the ice was out of the ice house they would play there. There was an ice house in the rear of Beigler's Butcher Shop where Old Town is now located and one where the Coop is now.

The High School had just one basketball for the team of five boys and two subs. There was no place to practice or play at the school. All practice and games were held at the Opera House on Main Street, located where Wickland's Hardware is.



PHOTO #13 GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM (1899)

Left to right: Marie Marquette, Laura Skeede, Hilda Olson, Louise Biegler, Cor Dunster, Genevieve Reed, Isadore Trowbridge.

There was also a girls basketball team in High School. They ! were called the Bloomer Girls. They wore long black bloomers, socks and blouses and put their hair up in pugs. If the girls got real angry at someone during the game, they would grab the girl by the pug. They called it "pulling hair" and it would make the game more interesting to watch.

BASEBALL

Hayward had one of the best baseball teams in Northern Wisconsin. They had enough players for two teams—the first team was called the Gray Team and the second was called the Blue Uniques. There were baseball games every Sunday and the Blue Uniques would play when the Gray Team traveled.

The youngsters didn't spend much time eating their Sunday dinner. They had to get to the ticket office on time or they wouldn't see the ballgame. All the girls and boys would be waiting for T. S. Whitten for he would pay their way in if they were at the gate. In case Mr. Whitten did not show up, they would have to sneak in. They would go to the rear of the Fair Grounds, scale the eight foot board fence and run like hell for the ball diamond. At that time, Main Street ended at Fifth Street and there was a well-worn path from the end of Main Street to the entrance gate and ticket office on the spot where Jack Moreland now lives. The admission to all games was 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under twelve. The Grandstand seated about 500 people and was filled to capacity for all games.

Some of the boys who didn't have chores to do at home would get to the entrance gate early and would carry the ball players glove or other equipment into the field and get in free and could watch the practice before the game.

Spooner had the team that was the big drawing card; they would come by a special train from Spooner to Hayward accompanied by bands and baseball fans. You could hear them coming miles before they got to the depot due to their yelling, screaming and noise makers. They would all march from the depot to the baseball field with the band playing, pennants waving and kids yelling.

If the home team won, it was a silent trip for the visitors going back home. One of the most interesting games played with Spooner was a sixteen inning game won by Hayward by a score of 1 to 0. The catcher that day was an Indian by the name of Porter and Jim McGrath was the pitcher.

There were not too many souvenirs or any autographed balls in those days.



PHOTO #14 BLUE UNIQUES BASEBALL TEAM

Back row: Bernard Campbell, Oscar Olson, Shorty Grey, Unknown, Sarp Mockler. Front row: Unknown, Joe Brown, Unknown, Fatty Hermanson, Anton Christianson, Unknown.



PHOTO #15 GREY (1 ST) TEAM

Left to right: Buster Grey, Jimmy Campbell, Unknown, George Madigan, Frank Felix, Benny Martinson, Unknown, Albert Everson, Jim McGrath, -- Fox, Oscar Christianson, Jim Williams.

MAIN STREET

The business places on the Main Street owned and operated by persons in the late 1890's and early 1900's were as follows: The Ferguson Hotel (which later burned down), stood on the Library corner. The Sawyer County Record Office occupies the original building where Ed Suckau operated a harness shop. There were living quarters upstairs for the Suckaus, as well as other rooms which they rented out. The Birch Tree is in the original building which housed the Hayward Republican, one of Hayward's first newspapers. It also had living quarters upstairs. The next building was John Carlson's saloon with living quarters upstairs. The Moreland Insurance Agency and Jacobson's Jewlery Store are in the original building. Alexander's Drug Store came next and the original building is now Lindahl's Sporting Goods. It had offices and living quarters upstairs. Beside the Drug Store was Alex Pearson's Candy Store with living quarters in the rear. The old building was torn down and a new one put up and is now the Ben Franklin Store. Next was the American Immigration Land Company and the original building is Grey's Barber Shop. Brent's Shoe Store is in the original building which was Withrow's Bakery. It had living quarters in the rear. Ole Tonstad's Saloon with living quarters upstairs was next and Ubbies

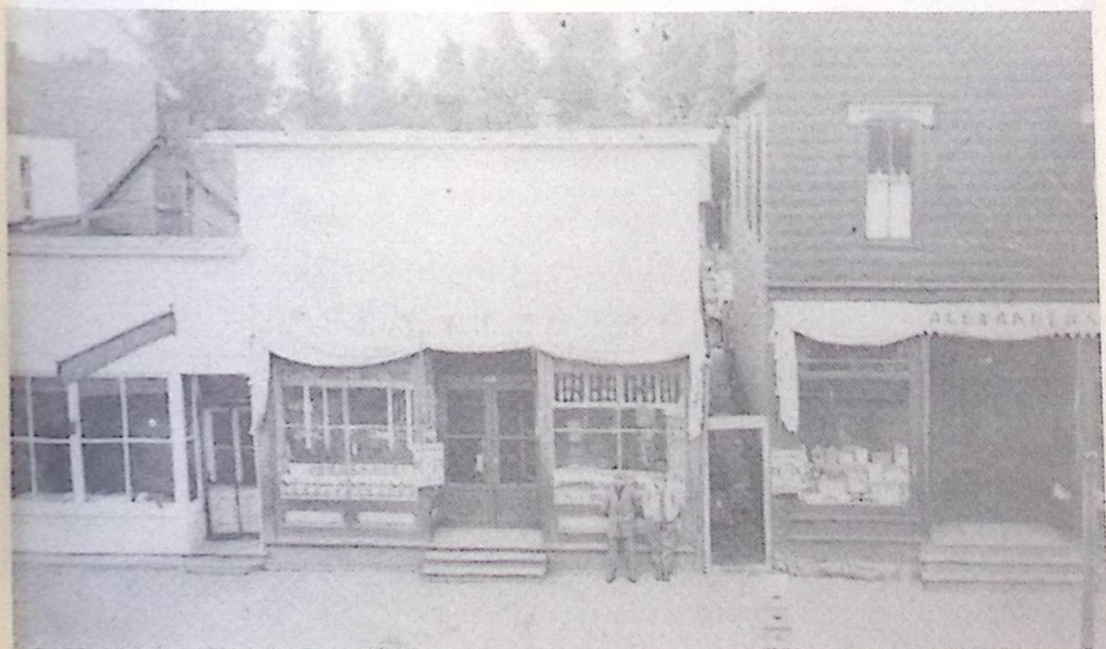


PHOTO #16 PEARSONS CANDY STORE

Sport Shop occupies the original building. The Oddfellows Hall upstairs on the corner is where it always has been. Many of the Lodges met there. Downstairs was Powers General Store and now Inhoff's Drug Store is there.

Across the street on the corner stood the Hanson and Hanson Mercantile Company and there were offices and living quarters upstairs. The building burned and was replaced. The Wise Land Company and Telemark offices are on the corner now. On the rear of the lot was a livery stable owned by Jack Livingston. It was later torn down. The Shuman Agency, law offices and The Charm Beauty Shop are where the livery stable stood. The Bottle and Browse Shop is in the original building which was George Weigle's Saloon. The next place was Charlie Peterson's Saloon with living quarters upstairs. It was torn down and rebuilt for a pool hall and is now Karibalis' Bar and Restaurant. Phillip's Barber Shop came next with living quarters

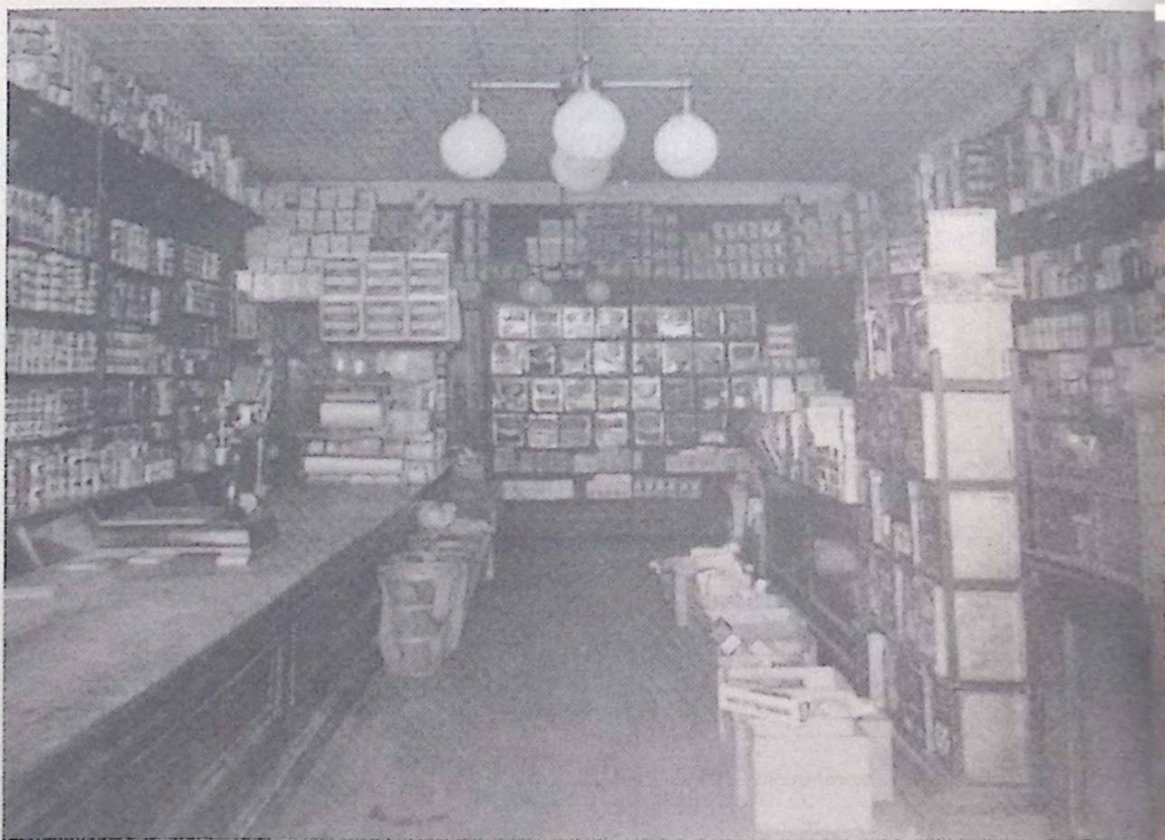


PHOTO #17 HANSONS MERCANTILE

Hanson Mercantile Store — Owners Ole & John Hanson. Located where Wise B. Realty Office is.

upstairs. The Grand Illusion is in the original building. C.D. Benack owned the Hayward ward Hardware and Tom Jordan had a saloon in part of the building. The Opera House was upstairs. The building burned; down and was rebuilt for Collett's Hardware Store and is now| Wickland's True Value Store. Moreland and Pugh's Furniture Store, now Alexander-McGills, came next. The original building was moved back and a new store was built in front. Vollie's Gift Shop is in the original building where Tailor Johnson had his Tailor Shop. Lessard's Hotel and Saloon came next and Scheer's Sport Shop and Sid's Fashion Shop are there now. Edith Daly had a Hat Shop where Hampton's Gift Shop is in the original building and there were living quarters upstairs. Beigler's Meat Market stood on the comer in the place where Old Town



PHOTO #18 PALMER MORELAND IN PUGH & MORELAND FURNITURE STORE

Gift Shop is and there was an ice house on the rear of the lot. The meat market was moved down to where the Hayward Clinic is now.

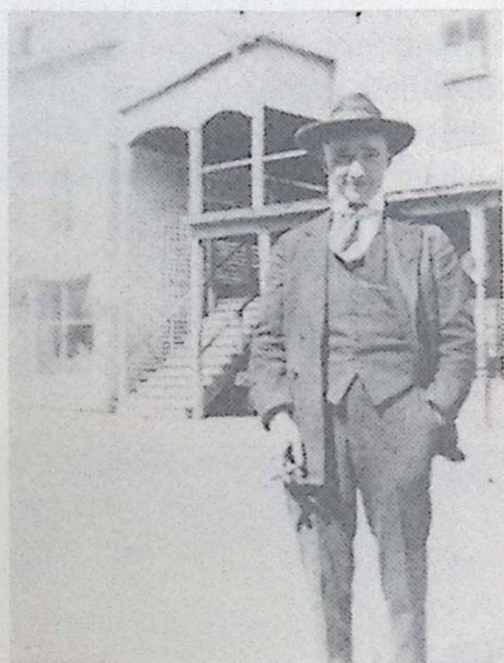


PHOTO #19 OPERA HOUSE IN BACKGROUND

Stairway to the "Hayward Opera House" All Dances, Proms, B B games were held here. "Peanut" Sabin in foreground.

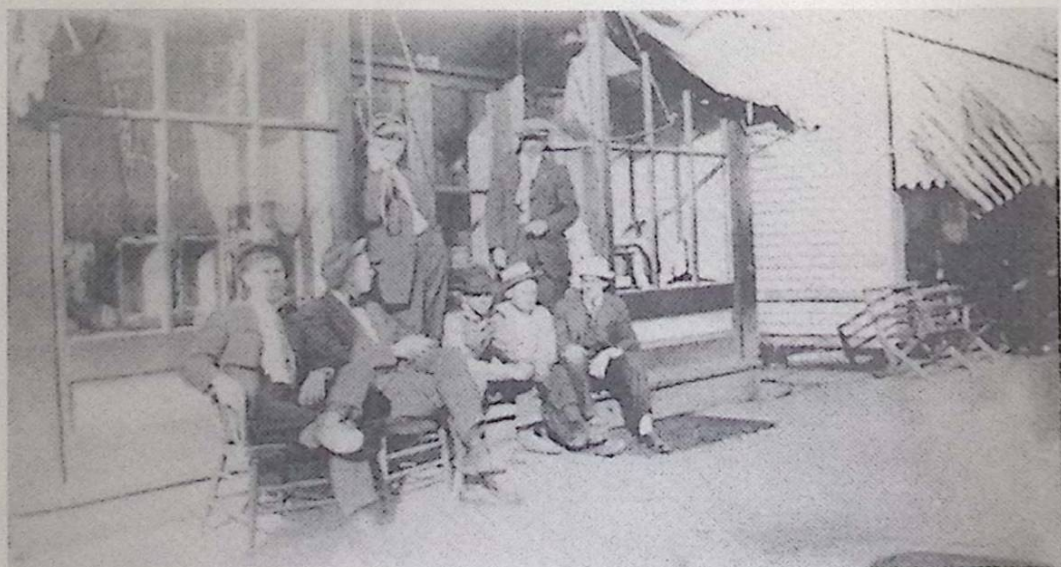


PHOTO #20 HABERDASHERY

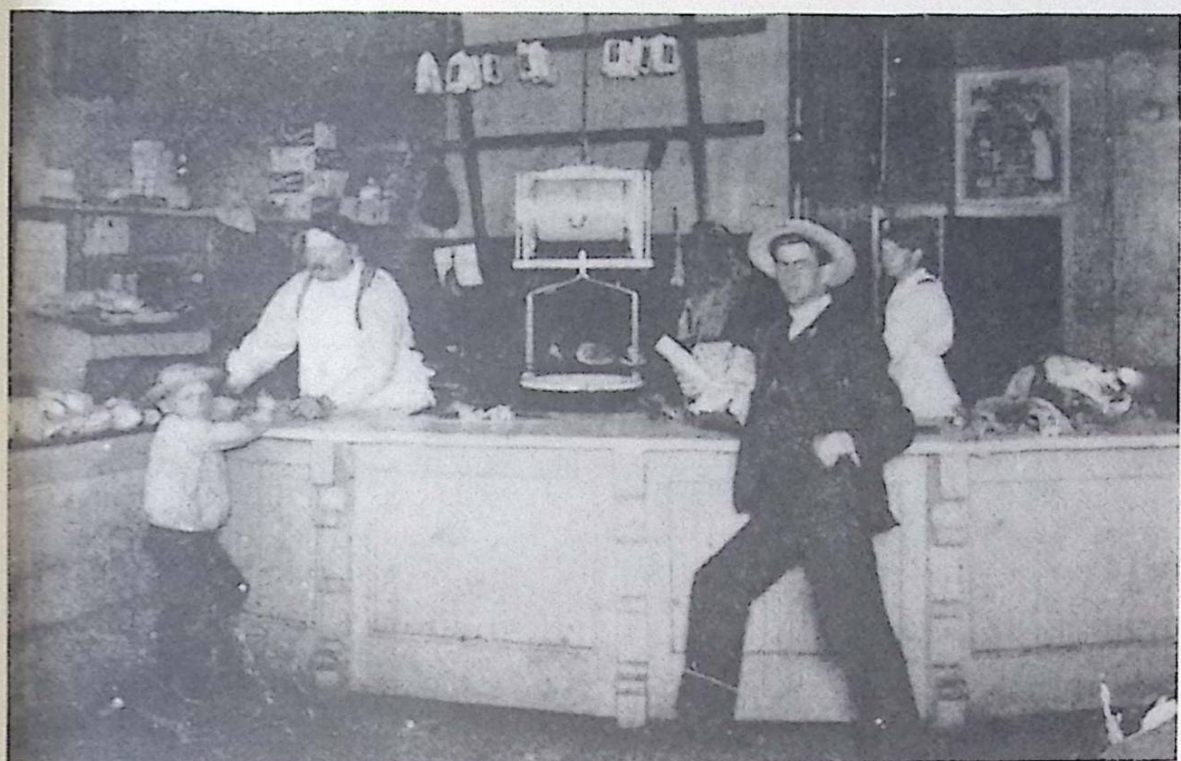


PHOTO #21 MEAT MARKET

Beigler's Meat Market, located at the corner where the old A&P Store Building is situated, was one of the first meat markets in Hayward and operated in the late 1800's. Left to right is Edgar Hanson purchasing an item from store owner Mr. Beigler with young Bill Beigler in the background at the chopping block. An unknown customer is at center. Later the building was rolled out into the side street and continued to do business while the present brick structure was being erected. It was finally torn down.

There was nothing on the corner across the street from the meat market, but there was a livery stable on the back of the lot owned by the Collett's. Next to the empty lot on the corner was Clyde Whistler's Telephone Office. It was Hayward's first telephone office and had living quarters upstairs. Yackel's Law Office now occupies the downstairs of the original building. From there on to the courthouse there were homes and vacant lots.

Coming back down the other side of Main Street across the street from the courthouse were homes and the Congregational Church on the corner. There was a home on the corner across from the church and the next building was the Eagle's Hall where the Eagle's Lodge met upstairs and the Unique Theater was downstairs where Diane's Furniture Store is now. There was a vacant lot beside the Eagle's Hall.



PHOTO #22 1ST TELEPHONE OFFICE IN HAYWARD

Operators were Mrs. Theodore Johnson (Lena Christianson) and Hannah Stai.

McElroy's home was next to the vacant lot and his photography shop was next to his home. The Guys and Dolls Shop is in an addition on the front of the house. Tom Van Roy's Law Office and Ewig's Real Estate Office are in the McElroyhome. Next to McElroy's home there was another home and on the corner stood McCollum's Hotel. The Peoples National Bank is now in that location. At the rear of the hotel lot was Steve Sunderland's Blacksmith Shop. These buildings were moved to Old Hayward.

Across the street from the Hotel was Rivkin's Store which burned and has been rebuilt. One block down Third Street from Rivkin's was the Central House owned by Peter Simonson. The Fire Hall is in its place and the building was moved to Historyland and is called the Clark

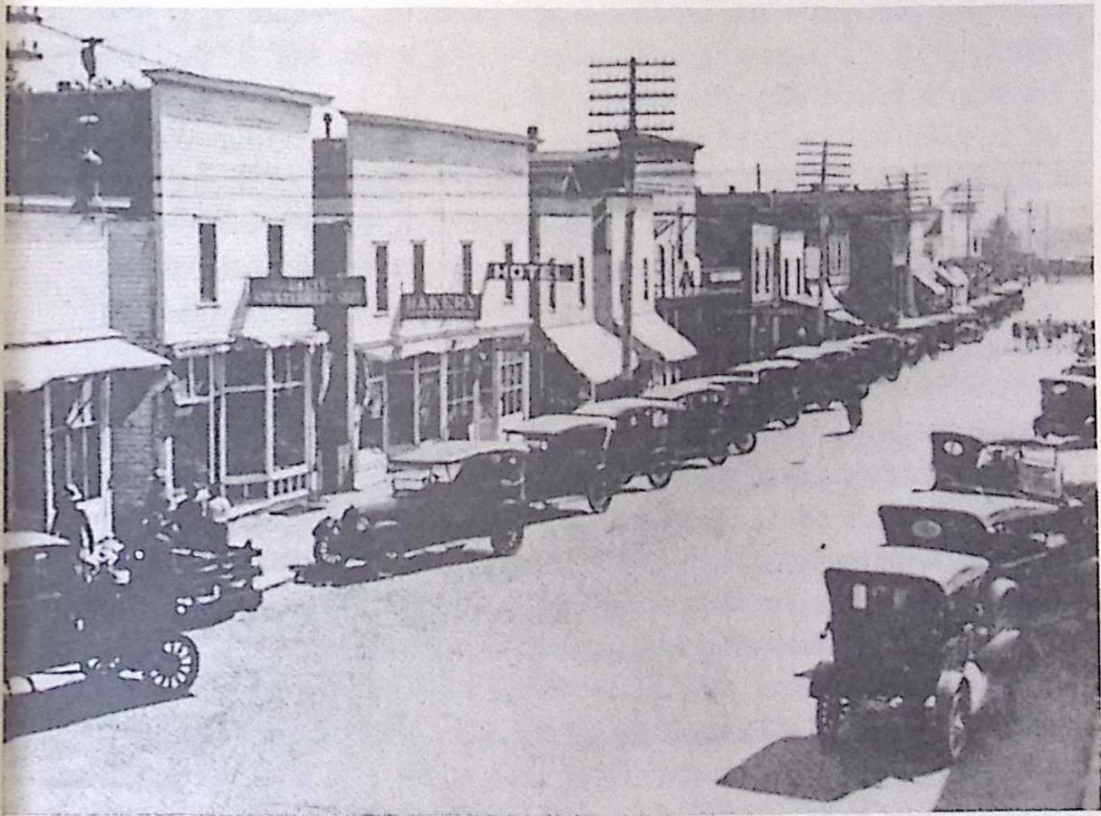


PHOTO #23 DOWNTOWN 1918

From the looks of the scene of Hayward sometime in 1917-1919 (?) it seems that the local automobile dealer made a killing on the sales of Model-T Ford. Although the exact date of the photo is not known from the size of the crowd there must have been some kind of celebration going on — there is a band at the corner of Iowa and 2nd Street and a train is sitting at the old depot in the background.

House. Next to Rivkin's was Johnnie Johnson's Saloon which was torn down and rebuilt. Our Own Hardware is in that spot. Lebowsky's Clothing Store with living quarters came next. The building was torn down, rebuilt and is now Rivkin's, Too. Plante's Liquor Store is where Olaus Hanson had his Saloon and it had living quarters upstairs. It burned down and was replaced. Next was Goulette's Ice Cream Parlor, now the Red Arrow Gift Shop. There was a cigar factory upstairs and also living quarters. The building was remodeled and the upstairs taken away. Tremblay's Sweet Shop occupies the spot the was first Vance's and later Griffith's Restaurant. The building was torn down and replaced. A dry goods store was next to the restaurant and Olson's Grocery Store is in the building that replaced it. The next building was Sels Benson's Pool Hall and Bowling Alley. It was the first Pool Hall in Hayward and had living quarters upstairs. The building burned down and was replaced and the Card Shop now occupies that spot. The Town Hall and Fire Hall was where the bakery is now in the original building. Hayward's first library was upstairs. The Pioneer Drug Store is still in the original building and has offices upstairs. On the corner was the First National Bank which is now Smith's Realty. It had offices upstairs. In the back of the bank was a home and on the corner where the Hayward Dairy is now, was a hotel called the Hayward House. Across the street from the First National Bank was the post office with living quarters and offices upstairs. Behind the post office was Chris Bayo's Shoe Shop. Then came Hazelhuhn's Meat Market which stood next to the alley. Across the alley where Somerville's Paint Store is, was McCurdy's Candy and Ice Cream Shop with living quarters for the McCurdy's. Next to McCurdy's was Charlie Wing's Chinese Laundry with living quarters in the rear. It is now Hagen's Radio Shop. On the corner was Gus Hagen's Tailor Shop with living quarters in the rear. George's Shoe Shop is now in that building. Next to the post office, which is now part of the Mini-Mall, was the McGeorge Brother's General Store which is also part of the Mini-Mall. The Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company Store, call the "Company Store", came next. It burned down and a tavern and bowling alley replaced the building. Pennel's Saloon, now Flowers and Things, came next. It had living quarters upstairs and is still the original building. Next to Pennel's Saloon was a vacant lot where the Coast to Coast Store is now located. On the corner was the Giblin Hotel, now the Walker Hotel.

Going down First Street from the Giblin Hotel was Dehler's Garage with living quarters upstairs. The original building is still there and the Town Tap is downstairs. Gust Feldt's Barber shop, now the Cranberry Shop came next. Jeter's Saloon was on the corner and had living quarters upstairs. The Moccasin Bar is there in the original building. Up Dakota Avenue, where the Moose Cafe is, was Amundson's Candy Shop with living quarters upstairs and beside it stood Andrew Olson's Blacksmith Shop. The buildings were torn down and replaced. On the rear of the next lot was a large barn where the Giblin's kept their cows and horses.

Across the street from Jeter's Saloon - where Risberg's Real Estate Office is, was the Lavelle House, later the Drake Hotel and Saloon. There was a large barn on the rear of the lot for the horses belonging to the hotel guests.

Across the alley from the barn was Henry Gregerson's Blacksmith Shop in the place where the plumbing shop is now.

Going north on Highway 63, where Trudy's Craft Center is located, was a building which housed the Sawyer County Record. The two Hayward newspapers merged, and we now have one weekly newspaper called the Sawyer County Record and Hayward Republican.

Whitten's Park occupied two full blocks and was fenced in. One block was where the Information Booth and the City Parking Lot is and the other was where the Legion Cabin, Theater, Lake Superior District Power Company Office and Dairy Queen are now.

The Chicago, Northwestern & Omaha Passenger Depot stood at the foot of Main Street. It has been moved to History Land and the A & P Store stands in its place.



PHOTO #24 HORSE TROUGH

If you remember this one you can't classify yourself as a "youngster" anymore, (and we'll probably get arguments there!). It is the old horse watering basin at the foot of Iowa Avenue (about where the fountain is located now) and shows Lawrence R. Robins, right and John O. Moreland, left, along with Herbert Simonson, borrowing a drink of water.



PHOTO #25 WHITTEN PARK - MATCH BLOCK FACTORY IN BACKGROUND

Left to right: Marcella Williams, Nancy Lillquist.



PHOTO #26 SAWYER COUNTY RECORD MARKED WITH AN X

BUSINESSES

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

There were eight boarding houses and hotels in town. The Company Boarding House was located across the river near the Dam. George Blackburn was the manager. Most of the mill hands stayed there and paid \$4 a week for room and board.

The Drake Hotel catered to farmers, resort owner and mill hands. There was a large barn at the rear of the lot where the hotel guest could keep their horses. The man who took care of the barn was called the "Barn Boss". He saw that the horses were watered, fed, cleaned and harnessed, There was also a special room where the robes, blankets and footwarmers were kept. They paid 75 cents for lodging and the same for a team of horses. The millhands paid \$5 per week for room and board.



PHOTO #27 THE OLD COMPANY BOARDING HOUSE

Operated by Mr. & Mrs. Blackburn. Located across from the Dam.

The Central House was run the same as the Drake Hotel and the rates for room and board were the same. Then there was the Ferguson Hotel, which had mostly millhand roomers, the Lessard Hotel, the Hayward House, and the McCollum Hotel. The Giblin Hotel was more up to date -- they catered to salesmen and professional people. There was a room called the "Sample Room" where salesmen could display large trunks of merchandise to the local business people. The rate was \$ 1 a night.

The night clerk would meet all the trains with a push cart and haul the baggage to the hotel. He would also call you in the morning at any time

you wished to get up. The rate for a room was \$ 1 per night. There was a dining room where you could order a meal and they also had a large barn where they kept their cows, horses and chickens.

Giblin's also had their own farm a mile from town where they pastured their cattle, raised hogs and all their garden stuff. They had milk cows and made their own butter.

It was a big treat for the women to come to town with their husbands. The wagons were loaded both coming and going. They would have a load of cordwood, eggs, butter and vegetables to either trade or sell at the stores in town and would buy yard goods, safety pins, needles, buttons and other items to take home to keep them busy until their next month's trip to town. Besides their own staples they would take home feed for the cows, horses, hogs and chickens. They were loaded down going back home.



**PHOTO #28 LESSARD HOTEL IN
BACKGROUND**

Left to right: Josie Gulleeson and Nancy
Lilliquist.

The hotels and boarding houses would have someone ringing a large bell going up and down the halls to get you up in the morning, and would ring it again at meal time.

It was the same with the youngsters at home -- if they weren't home at mealtimes they got "cold beans".

THEATER

The first moving picture show was in the Eagle's Hall. It was called the Unique Theater. They showed silent movies, of course, with captions to tell what the actors were saying. Once a week there was a serial which would end at an exciting point so that you would not miss the next week's show. Some names of the serials were "The Broken Coin" and "The Perils of Pauline." The admission was five cents for children and ten cents for adults. The youngsters would make a mad rush after school to get to sweep the floor so they could get in to see the movie free. They could also get in free for peddling handbills around town advertising the movie.

The Opera House was where they had traveling shows and home talent plays. There was a stage for the performers and always music of some kind.

The Opera House was also used as a dance hall and dances were held there every Saturday night and on certain holidays.

The young and old attended and enjoyed dancing together.

Many were sad when the Opera House burned down as dances held any other place were not the same as at the Opera House.

CANDY STORE

It was not much of a chore for the youngsters to get rid of the few pennies they could get their hands on.

There were three candy stores in town. One was located on Swamp Street in the house where Ed Hanson now lives.

There was a small building on the front of the lot which was the candy store. It was owned by George Larson whose home was on the back of the lot. There was a room in the back of the candy store in which Mrs. Larson carried on some of her daily chores while waiting for customers. When you entered the store, the door would hit a bell hanging from the ceiling which would let Mrs. Larson know she had a customer.

It was a long and tiresome job waiting on the youngsters. It was "Give me a penny's worth of this and a penny's worth of that and a stick of OK gum." They would walk back and forth in front of the showcase trying to make up their minds for a big sale of three or four cents.

The second candy store was located where the Towne Cleaners now is and was operated by "Candy" Johnson.

The third store was McCurdy's. They made their own ice cream and sold it in their screened front porch in the summertime. Inside the house they had their candy department. If the candy store would take in two or three dollars a day it was a big day. There was no sales tax in those days. If you decided you wanted to treat your friends you would either go to the "Company Store" or Hanson & Hanson Mercantile Co. where you would get a handful of candy for a cent. At the Company Store you would get a handful of gum drops or hard cream candy which we called "Company Dreat". At Hanson & Hanson you would get pretty looking hard candy. The candy was bought in barrel lots and you would want the clerk with the largest hands to wait on you. He would grab a handful of candy and lay it on the counter. You did not get a sack so you put it in your pockets.

Jessie Davis had a large enclosed red wagon on wheels which he parked on the side street by Power's Store during the summer months and sold hot roasted peanuts and popcorn smothered in good old dairy butter. You could get a three or five cent bag of peanuts or popcorn and he also had penny candy.

POOL HALL

Hayward's first pool hall was located where the card shop is now. Sels Benson was the owner and there were four pool tables, one billiard table and two bowling alleys. The bowling alleys were at the rear of the building. They sold candy bars, pop, cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco of all kinds. Henry Ernst had a cigar making shop over Goulette's Candy Store where the Red Arrow gift shop is now located. Henry's big seller was called the Hayward Favorite. If you were a cigar smoker and could afford to buy one, you could buy one for the big amount of 5 cents.

There were wicker chairs lined up along the walls of the pool hall and brass spittoons or cuspidors were placed in strategic spots by the chairs. The fellows would sit and watch the games of pool or billiards with big cuds of tobacco. Some of the men were real handy at rolling their own cigarettes filled with Bull Durham or Duke's Mixture. The place would be blue with smoke and the spittoons were pretty well covered with tobacco juice and cigarette butts. If you didn't smoke or chew, you surely carried the odor in your clothes.

They played several different games of pool – Rotation Pool, Straight Pool, Eight Ball, Nine Ball and Kelly Pool, which was also Pill Pool. There were Cushion Billiards and just plain Billiards. You paid ten cents for twenty-five points of plain Billiards and the same price for fifteen points of three Cushion Billiards.

There were always a couple tables at night where the fellows would play for money. They played Nine Ball with so much money on the nine ball. There were just nine balls on the table and the person getting the nine ball in the pocket would be the winner. All those in the game would have to pay him, and they would pay the house five cents a game. Sometimes the game would last five minutes or less. The game called Eight Ball was played the same way.

The game called Kelly Pool or Pill Pool was the game the fellows played mostly. They would have as many as six or seven playing. They had what they called a pill box which was made of leather on the order of a beer bottle. They had what were called pills which were pieces of

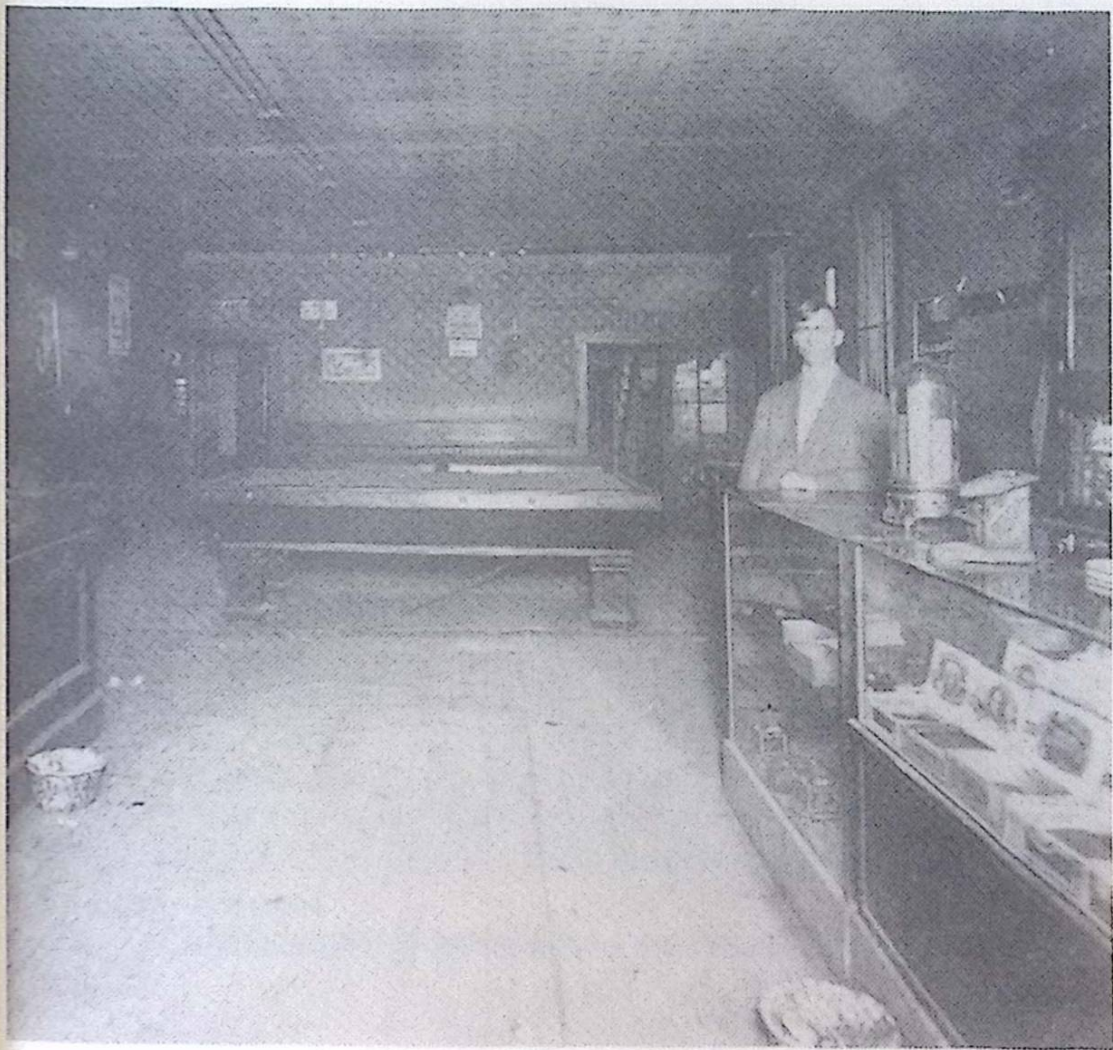


PHOTO #29 POOL HALL 1900

Hayward's first pool hall, located where Pioneer Card Shop is now located. Operated by Sels Benson. Gilbert Gulleson in the picture.

wood about the size of a grape with a flat bottom with numbers from one to fifteen on them. The pills would be put in the bottle and they would shake them up and give each player a pill and the number on the pill would indicate the players turn to shoot. The lowest number would start the game and the turns would follow in order. The pills were then put back in the bottle and shaken up again. The number each player got this time would be the number of his pay ball and he would keep that number to himself and showed the pill with his number on it when his ball went in the pocket.

The man who started would shoot until he missed. If he put someone else's ball in the pocket, they would have to pay him five cents. They would say "You killed me." If the player got his own ball in the pocket, the other players would have to pay him ten cents and the game would be over. Then the man with the next lowest number would start the game and they would follow the same procedure. If they all got a turn to shoot and no one put his own ball in the pocket, no one would win. They would only collect a nickel for every kill and this time they would get twenty cents instead of a dime. It would continue until someone was the winner and go up a dime every time someone did not win. The house would get a nickel for every game played. They were the winners. You would pay five cents for a game of Rotation Pool and five cents for twenty-five points of Straight Pool. There were two bowling alleys in the rear of the pool hall. The price for bowling was fifteen cents a game and the boys got five cents a game for setting pins.

The pool hall did not have certain hours for closing—as long as someone was there they would stay open.

If you did not have any money, your credit was good until pay day which was once a month at the sawmill.

If you were not sixteen, you were not allowed in the pool hall.

SALOON DAYS

There were twelve saloons in Hayward. One was in the Drake Hotel, one in the Giblin Hotel and one in the Lessard Hotel. Then John Jeters, John Carlson, Ole Tonstad, George Weigle, Charlie Peterson, Tom Jordan, Cap Johnson, Olaus Hanson and William Pennels either owned or operated the others. The youngsters had no trouble getting rid of the empty bottles they found. All the whiskey, brandy and wine came in kegs and the Vi pint, pint and quart bottles were filled from the kegs through a spigot. There was no name or label on the bottle -- it was just whiskey, brandy or wine. It was 25 cents for a 1/2 pint -- 50 cents for a pint and \$1 for a quart. The saloons were only open six days a week. On Sunday, you either went to church, fished, visited friends or



PHOTO #30 SALOON

Left to right: John Carlson and Ole Tonstad with feet on brass rail.

attended a baseball game, or you could call it a day of rest. There was no closing time during the week and most of the saloons served free lunches. Women were not allowed in the saloons with all the Lumber Jacks and River Hogs. The window shades were kept down at all times except on Sunday. Then you could see inside. In case a woman was looking for her husband, she would be unable to tell which saloon he was in and could not go in and raise a little hell.

John Moreland was the distributor for the Hamm's Brewery. He had a large warehouse near the railroad tracks where the beer was stored. In one end of the warehouse was a cooler to cool the beer and he had an ice house near by. He had one of the prettiest teams of horses and the harness was always polished until it shone. His wagons and sleighs were always spic and span. He sold beer to the saloons and also supplied anyone who wanted a case or keg for a party or wedding.



PHOTO #31 BREWERY

Beer delivery back a few years ago was quite different than the methods used today, and according to this photo, more help was needed than in modern times. The Theo. Hamm's Brewing warehouse in Hayward was located near the Co-op Feed Mill site, and of course, all beer was delivered in barrels. Some of those pictured include, from left, Charles Martinson, unknown, unknown, unknown, John Berger, Oscar Moreland, unknown, unknown, and Ole Tonstad.

Some of the women who liked the taste of Hamm's would manage to get it. They bought lard in two or four pound pails and a two pound pail held about 2 quarts and a four pound pail about four quarts. They would take their empty pail to get their beer and as they were not allowed in the saloons they would sneak around to the back door. They paid 5 cents for the two quart pail and 10 cents for the 4 quart pail full of beer. Some of the women would grease the inside of the pails so they would get all beer instead of foam.

Some of the men who carried their dinner pails would stop and have a couple of beers after work. The pails had two sections -- the top section

was for coffee or milk and the bottom section was for sandwiches. Before leaving the saloon they would have their dinner pail filled with beer -- it held about two quarts -- 5 cents worth and they would then be on their way home.

Beer was also sold by the case or keg. The bottled beer was in wooden cases and held 36 bottles and sold for about \$2. For a pony keg you paid 75 cents and a half keg was \$1.50. There was no charge for the bottles, case or keg. When the case or keg was empty, you set them out in the street and the delivery man would pick them up.

In order to keep your beer cool you would keep it in the wash tubs. The ice man came everyday to see that the tubs and iceboxes were filled with ice.

On wash day it was "warm" beer, because the women used the washtubs. It was no trouble to keep the beer cool in the wintertime.

In the spring, when the logging closed for the season, the saloons and hotels were the busiest places in town. Most of the men in the logging camps were Finns and they would leave most of their winter earnings in the hotels and saloons before leaving town.

Some of the Indians who lived on the Reservation would come into town in the spring with their wigwams and ponies and camp in the jack pines where History Land is now located. They would spend most of the summer there.

It was a Federal law that beer and whiskey could not be sold to the Indians and they were not allowed in the saloons. They would walk to town every day carrying their pack sacks and find someone to buy beer and whiskey for them. The squaws would sit in front of Power's Store all dressed up in flashy dresses and shawls, beads and buckskin moccasins waiting for the Bucks to come with their beer or whiskey which they called "Firewater". Then they would be on their way back to the jack pines to enjoy the woods, flies, mosquitos and their firewater. The ponies roamed the woods while the Indians camped in the Jack Pines.

Some of the young punks in town would scrape up what few pennies, nickels and dimes they had and would pitch in to buy a keg of beer. They would carry it up to the fair grounds where they would have fun. Within a half or three quarters of an hour you would hear the sound of sweet music in the air. The boys would get out their mouth organs and start singing and playing their favorite songs. One song was:

Drunk last night,
Drunk the night before,
Going to get drunk tonight
As I never was before.
For when I'm drunk
I'm as happy as can be
For I'm a member of the Souse Family.
Glorious, glorious
One keg of beer for the four of us
Glory be to God that there are no more of us
For the four of us can drink
it all alone
How do you do, Finney McDude?

Hayward went dry in 1914 and that was the end of the "good old Saloon Days". Moonshine and home brew took over.

After Hayward went dry, there were a lot of vacant buildings on Main Street where the saloons had been. Later those buildings were occupied by stores, a pool hall and ice cream parlors or were torn down and replaced.

ICE CREAM PARLOURS AND DANCING

All the ice cream was shipped in five gallon tubs from Eau Claire or Ashland. The empty ice cream tubs were lined up in front of the place of business to be returned to the factory. The ice cream parlors stayed open until eleven or twelve o'clock which was the time they did most of their business. On Saturday nights, when there was a dance at the Opera House, they stayed open until after the midnight intermission as everyone went to the ice cream parlors during intermission. If you had a girl friend who liked ice cream, she would order a Three Grace costing 15 cents or a Banana Split for 20 cents -- it was hard on the boys pocketbook. A Sundae with your favorite topping was only 10



PHOTO #32 ICE CREAM PARLOUR

cents. After intermission everyone went back and danced until 2 a.m. Often the enthusiastic dancers would take up a collection for the orchestra and the dance would go on until 4 a.m.

Fred Ramsdell had one of the first orchestras that played for dances -- there were all kinds of dances -- the Foxtrot, Waltz, Two Step, Circle Two Step, Virginia Reel and Square Dance. The young girls had fun in the Circle Two Step when "Everybody Dance" was called and they got an older man for a partner. They would gather together the next day and do the dance all over again. It was not a very happy hour when the orchestra played "Home Sweet Home".

LIVERY STABLES

There were two livery stables in Hayward. The Jack Livingston Stable was on the rear of the lot where the Wise Land Company is now located. Collett's Stables were located on the rear of the lot vacated by the Main Street Phillips 66 Station.

They had the nicest horses in town. The harnesses, buggies and sleighs were always spick and span and highly polished. They were all covered buggies and sleighs and the sleighs had large, warm robes and foot warmers in the wintertime. The buggies and sleighs were for hire for all occasions such as weddings, funerals, parties, sleigh rides, fishing and hunting. They also furnished the hearse for funerals.

One thing about riding this way was that you did not have to worry about a flat tire or running out of gas. There were very few hitch hikers on the road those days. Your driver was well acquainted with the roads and road signs and was also a very good story teller and kept you entertained on your "Over the river and through the woods" trip. The jingle of the sleigh bells in the winter time could be heard for miles.

DRAY LINES

If you were going to move in Hayward, you had to call the dray man to move your furniture. It was all handled in the good old manpower way. They met all trains coming and going to pick up the freight and express and delivered it to the business places and homes. You had to be a muscle man to handle the job. If they were not loaded with freight or express, they always had a load of youngsters.

George Wightman and the Hams brothers, Perry and Bert had some of the first dray lines in town in the "horse and buggy days".

BARBER SHOPS

There were three barber shops in town—Gust Feldt's, Shorty Grey's and Ira Phillips'. They were open five days a week from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., and from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. on Saturdays. Sunday was no holiday for the barber as he spent most of the day cleaning the shop for the next week's business and there were always a few wanting a shave or haircut before going to church on Sunday morning.

Saturday was always a busy day as all of the men wanted to look their best on Saturday night and have that nice barber shop smell. That was the night that all the dances and other entertainment took place. After your week's growth of whiskers got shaved off, you would feel like a new man. Hot towels were put on your face and nice warm lather was used for shaving. Then face lotion was rubbed on and a little powder, too. A nice smelling hair tonic was put on your hair and you would smell like a million dollars. Hair cuts were 50 cents, a shave 25 cents, shampoo 25 cents and you could take a bath in their tub for 25 cents. There were signs up saying "Shave and a hair cut, six bits."

The barbers had all kinds of bottles of hair tonic, face lotion and shampoos, shaving mugs, soaps, face powder and old time razors. The razor straps were attached to the barber chairs and some of the barbers were real good with the razor straps and could almost play any kind of tune on them. Being a barber was not always the most pleasant job. In

the spring of the year, when the logging camps would break up, the men would come in from the camps with their long whiskers and as their faces hadn't been washed for some time, there was not a very pleasant odor. Their hair might be loaded with lice which made it creepy and not a very pleasant smelling job for the barber. When you were young and started to shave with dad's razor, you had a few cuts here and there on your face. It was a blessing when Gillette came out with the safety razor and later came the electric shavers. The barber shops got away from shaving and shampooing and do mostly hair cutting today.

You did not get to go to the barber shop until you earned your own money .t Most of the youngsters had their hair cut by their dad or mother. The men did not have to pay cash to get a hair cut. It was "Put my face down for a week or ten days." In other words, it was charge it until pay day.

That was a barber's life—not too many got to be millionaires.

There were boys with shoe shine boxes that would shine shoes at the barber shops. There were no oxfords—the men wore either black or brown laced or button shoes. The boys would get 5 cents or 10 cents for a shine. If the shoes were in bad shape, you had to roll up the cuffs of your pants and if the boys didn't get too much polish on your sox it was a dime for the shine. They also carried a whisk broom and if they whisked you, they expected a 5-cent tip.

After the barber had finished with you, and if you had a blue serge suit that Tailor Johnson was making for you for the big price of \$15 for a pair of pants, a coat and vest, you would pick that up. From there you would go to the Chinese laundry where Charlie Wing had washed and starched your two shirts and collars. The charge was 25 cents for a shirt and 10 cents for a stiff collar. If you had mislaid or lost your collar button, cuff links, stick pin or tie, you would go to Rivkins store to finish up your shopping. After you got all dressed up, you did not look like the same person. You looked like the president of some large bank.

RAILROADS

The youngsters spent a great deal of time near the railroad tracks -- most everything coming or going was by rail. We had three freight trains every day except on Sunday. There were four passenger trains a day, seven days a week. No matter where or when you went, it was either by rail, horse and buggy or "Shanks Mare".

There were also logging trains coming or going to Togatic at different hours of the day. The Hines Lumber Co. had a train that would make one or two trips a day from their camp in Togatic. The railroad tracks were on the north side of Smith Lake which is part of old Highway 27. From the Dam on Nelson Lake going north on 27 was part of the track to the camps. All the car and engine repair was done at Smith Lake on the old Martin Sorlie farm. On the return trip from the Mill the train would pick up supplies from the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company Store warehouse. The supplies were loaded on flat cars and taken to the camp. The men hired in the Cities were also taken to the camps on these trains.

There were employment offices in the large cities where a man could hire out for a job in different parts of the country. There was an employee of the lumber company called the "Mancatcher" who would approach men and ask if they were looking for a job. He would get so much money for every man he would bring into the employment office. When there were ten or twelve men for a certain lumber company, the "Mancatcher" would see that they got to the place they were to work. He paid the railroad fare, for meals and lodging on the trip and would set them up at the company boarding house, which was located across the river where the River Hogs lived. Those that came to Hayward at night came in on the 8 o'clock passenger train. The "Mancatcher" would hustle them off to the boarding house with their gunny sacks over their shoulders containing what few clothes they had. Most of the men hired in the Cities were Finlanders and could not speak English. They did know how to handle the cross cut saws and axes and enjoyed their "Copenhagen Snuff."

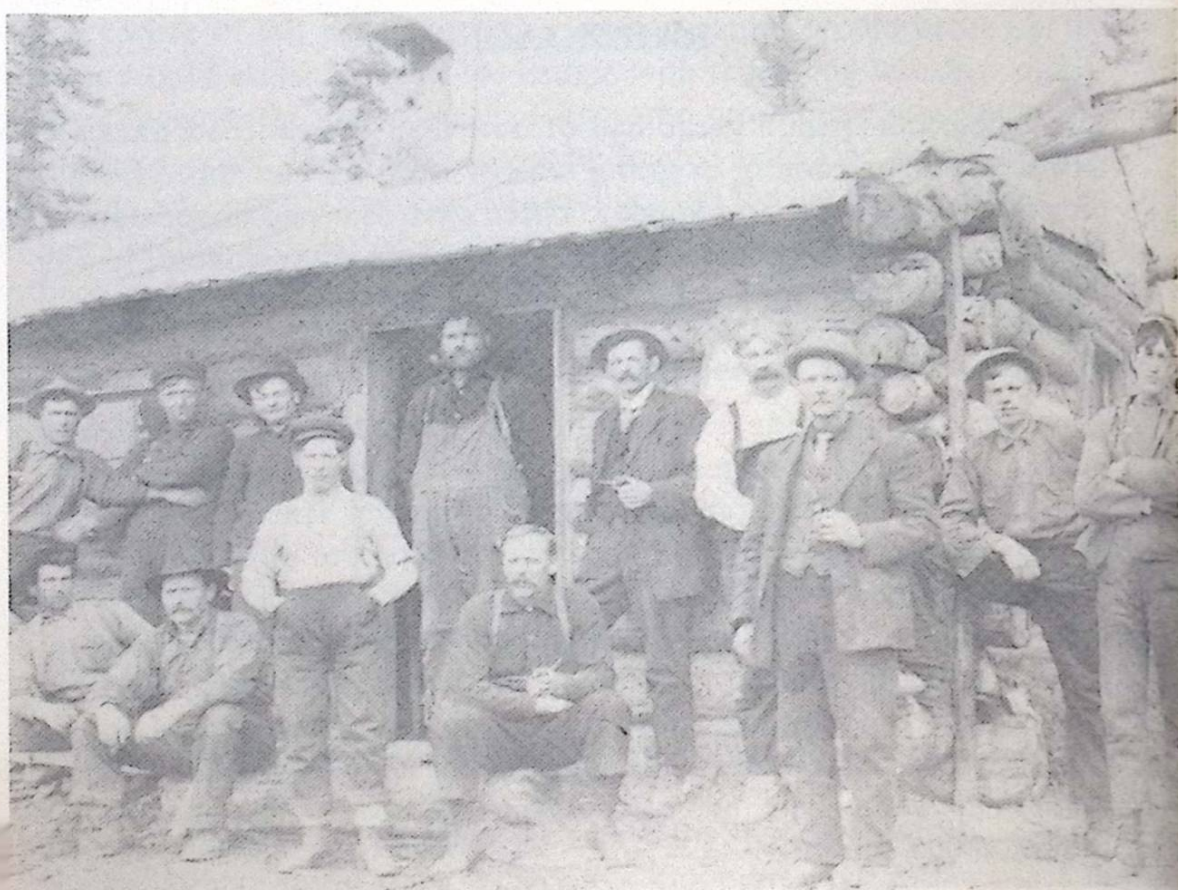


PHOTO #33 THE BUNK HOUSE IN TOTOGATIC

The freight train that arrived in Hayward about 10 A.M. was loaded with lumber to be shipped to the Cities.

All stores in Hayward got their merchandise on the morning freight. In the summer months the freight train had a passenger car that came as far as Hayward and was sidetracked. The afternoon train would take it back to Spooner. Many of the salesmen would travel by freight train and while the cars were being unloaded and switched, they had time to call on their customers. When the train was ready to leave, the whistle would give a few toots and the salesmen would run to catch the train and get in a little poker game between stations.

In the summer months a lot of fishermen would come in on the 10 A.M. freight. The kids who were in the frog and angle worm business would be at the depot to meet the "Sports", as they called them, and greet

them with their frog boxes and cans of worms. They got 25 cents for a dozen frogs and 10- 15 cents for a can of worms.

The first passenger train came in at 11 A.M. going South. A lot of people would come to Hayward on that train and have time to do their shopping between trains. The next train went North and would arrive in Hayward at 2 P.M. in the afternoon. Those people living between Spooner and Hayward would have time to do their shopping. The fare from Hayward to Spooner was \$1.

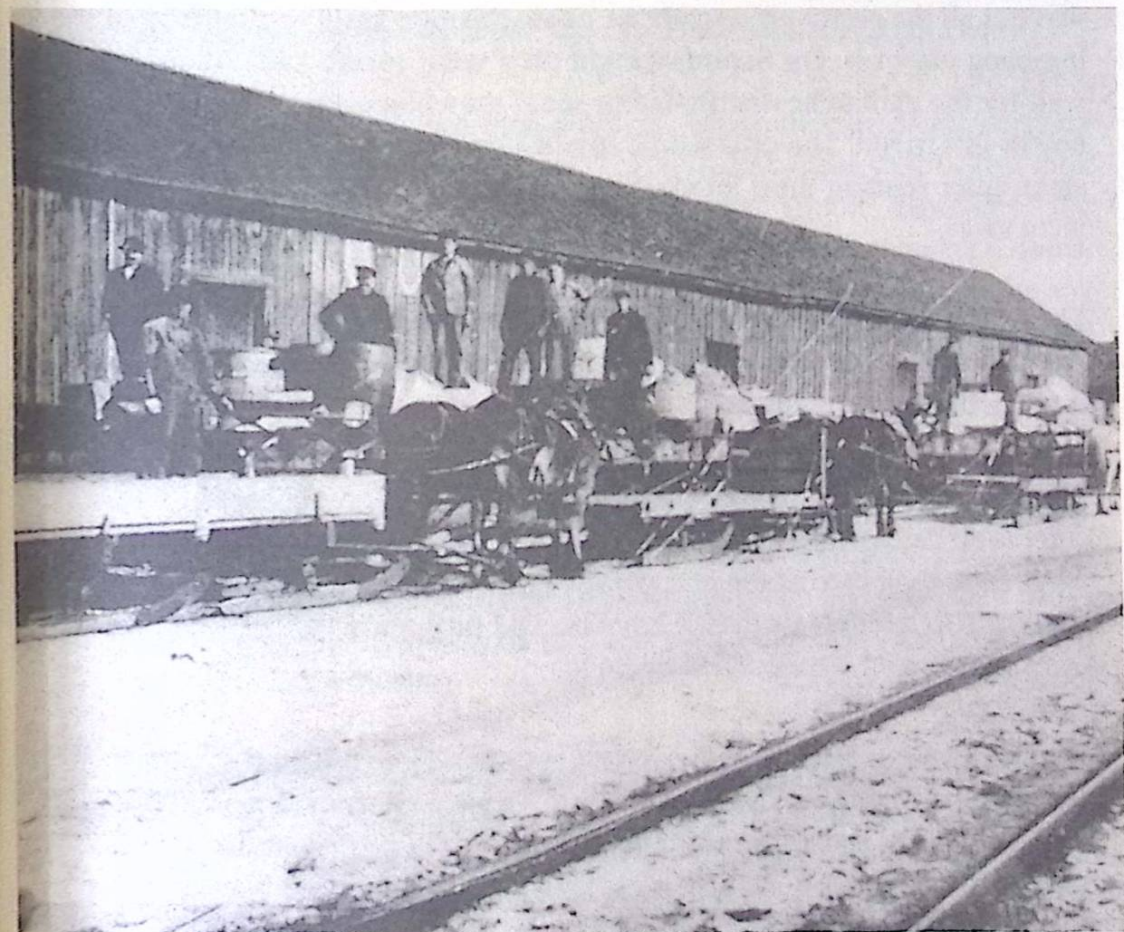


PHOTO #34 DRAY LINES WAREHOUSE

Delivery of supplies in the early days was by horse and sleigh and in this photo owned by "Swede" Lilliquist, Hayward, three outfits are preparing to load for the day's delivery. The sleigh at left is the Hayward Mercantile Company unit, driven by Louis Johnson. The other sleighs belong to one of Hayward's first dray lines run by Bert and Perry Hams. The flat cars are loaded with food supplies for the Hines Logging Camps at Totogatic, and parked along the Hayward Mercantile Company unit, driven by Louis are from left, Louis Johnson, Gust Anderson, unknown, Bert Hams, unknown, Elmer Lilliquist, Perry Hams and Carl Anderson.

The next train that came in was a freight train from Ashland. It was loaded with lumber on its way to the Cities. They also carried quite a few tramps or hoboes. There was not a day that there were at least 7 or 8 hoboes aboard. The next train was a passenger train which went South at 5 pm. All the people going to the Cities or on their honeymoon would take that train. It had a dining car and most of the express went out on that train. Most of the youngsters had to see that train come and go and wave good-bye to their parents or brothers and sisters.

The eight o'clock train was a favorite of the young people -- they would wave at all the pretty girls and boys going through Hayward and get a big bang out of it. On Saturday night they went to the post office to wait for the mail to be distributed to see if they had a letter from their boy or girl friend. The girls would giggle and laugh all the way up the street after reading their letters from some of their boy friends who were away.

The Midnight Freight did not make many stops between Ashland and Spooner unless they had something to pick up or drop off. Otherwise it was a through freight train.

There were two section crews to keep the railroad lines in repair. One crew took care of the line going South through Springbrook and the other crew took care of the line going North toward Cable. They used hand cars to get to their jobs. They also had push cars that carried the ties and rails and were pushed by hand.

The men were subject to call anytime they were needed in case of an accident or if there was snow to shovel. Extra men were hired in the winter to shovel snow. They had to take care of the switch lights which were kerosene lights and burned 24 hours a day. The lights were taken down, cleaned and filled every day. The worn ties that were replaced would be stacked and burned beside the tracks -- they would burn for days. The men were paid \$2 a day for ten hours and were paid once a month. They were allowed an hour off on pay day to cash their checks and have a beer or two.

Hayward's first depot was located where the Mobile Freight Depot is near the track. It was the passenger depot, freight depot, Western Union office and handled all the express. The freight and express that did not come in carload lots was unloaded there. The depot, section house, water tanks, coal sheds and homes were all painted red. The original depot is now out at Old Hayward.

In the early 1900's they built a new depot where the A & P store is now located. This was a passenger depot and the Western Union office and where telegraphed train orders were received. All express and freight was handled at the old depot which was called the Freight Depot.

The new depot had two men working. One took care of the baggage and mail and did the janitor work. The ticket agent sold tickets took care of sending and receiving Western Union messages, the telegraphing of all train orders and was on duty for any special trains. The men were on 24 hour call and received just straight pay for any over time work. A married man did not get to spend too much time at home.

All engines were run by steam and were fired by coal and water. There was a fireman, engineer, two brakemen and a conductor on every train. There was a coal shed, water tank and a home with a red picket fence near the track. Antone Miller lived in the home and took care of the coal shed and water tank. He was also on duty 24 hours a day with little time to do any fishing.

All empty box cars that were sidetracked for the planing mill and lumber yard were checked every day by young boys to see if there was any grain or coal left in them. They would have an old sawed-off broom, a shovel and a bit and brace. All grain and coal cars would get a good sweeping out. Some of the cars had double walls and if any grain got in between the walls, the boys would use a bit and brace to make a 'leak hole' as they were called, and would fill a couple sacks of grain of some kind to sell for a few extra nickels or dimes, to people who had chickens. That is what they called "Scraping Cars." They would also sell what coal they scraped out to people who had coal stoves.

Along the tracks where all the warehouses were was a great feeding place for birds and the telegraph and Western Union lines that ran along side of the railroad tracks was a roosting place for them. There were swarms of pigeons, and it was a great place to try out your sling shot or new B.B. gun and see who could kill the most birds. There was no limit on them and it is a good thing that the city or county did not have a bounty on birds or they would have gone broke. If a group of boys happened to be near the tracks about the time the afternoon freight train was about to leave town, one of the boys would yell, "Let's jump the freight". They would all run near the tracks and lay in the weeds until the engineer gave the toot to go. When the freight came, they would run like hell, jump on the bars of the box cars and see who could ride the farthest. Crazy kids would ride for half or three quarters of a mile before jumping off.

It was a great pastime for the boys and girls to see who could walk the rails the farthest on a hot day. Those with shoes on had no trouble, but if you were barefooted, it was hotter than "hell".

If you had an extra penny that you didn't care about or didn't mind being flat broke, you would lay it on one of the rails before the incoming or outgoing passenger train came by and it would be flattened. Nails, horeshoe nails, pins and needles were also flattened this way and it was fun to see whose got the flattest.

They would also put their ear to the track and listen to hear if the train was coming. Did you ever put your tongue on the rails on a cold day? If you did, it was your first and also your last time!

CHORES

All the boys and girls had their chores to do. The boys had to see the wood box was always filled, pump the water, see that the slop pail did not overflow and keep the grass cut. There were no lawn mowers and the grass had to be cut with a scythe and raked with a hay rake and stacked in the barn.

Wood that came from the saw mill had to be split for the kitchen stove. If the wood was too long for the heating or cook stoves, you had to get on one end of the crosscut saw handle or use a buck saw to cut it to the right lengths. The boys also had to see that the cows, horses, pigs and chickens were fed and watered and the barn was kept clean.

The bad part of the chore deal was that father's razor strap was always handy and if you got a few cracks with that, you didn't dare cry or shed any tears or you would get a few extra cracks for that. So if you didn't want to have a few black and blue spots or a few welts here and there, you did as you were told and didn't talk back.

The girls had to do the dishes, put away the food, help with washing clothes, iron, mend and darn. The kerosene lamps had to be filled, the wicks trimmed and the lamp chimneys cleaned. All the irons were heated on the wood stove and ironing was not a cool job in the summertime. The water for dish washing and washing clothes was heated on the stove and the floor was always scrubbed on hands and knees. The girls also had to take care of their baby brothers and sisters. All homework had to be done by 9 p.m. — out went the lights.

EARNING MONEY

The children did not get allowances in the "Good Old Days". The man of the house did real well to keep the table going and buy clothing. They all had large families so it was up to the kids to find ways to get their own spending money.

They would look for empty bottles in alleys, streets, fair grounds, lumber camps, lumber yards and the passenger depot. All whiskey bottles were the flat type and were handy to carry in the hip pocket. We would get 1/2 cent for half pint bottles, 1 cent for pint size and 2 cents for the quart bottle. All bottles had to be real clean before the saloons would buy them.

We had a "Sheenie" store that would buy old rubbers, old copper teakettles and boilers, brass washboards. We would get 2 cents for a copper boiler, 2 cents for a brass washboard, 2 cents for a pound of zinc, 1 cent for a pair of rubbers and 2 cents for overshoes. They would make their daily trips up and down the alleys looking for copper, brass and rubber. The New Richmond Feed Mill was located where Charlie Jerome now has his business. It was managed by R.J. Hennesy. They would buy used gunny sacks and if they were in good condition, we would get 4 cents each, but if they had to be patched, we got 1 cent. After the lumber camps closed in the spring, some of the boys would take their hand sleds and put a large box on them and walk to the camps. They would pick up the discarded rubbers, whiskey bottles and what have you and come back with their boxes loaded.

We would get 25 cents for piling a dump cart load of 16" slab wood which would be about two cords. This was used for cook stoves and heating stoves.

There was a bounty on crows and chicken hawks. We would bring the heads to the county clerks office and would get 2 cents for the crows and 5 cents for the chicken hawks. The crows and hawks liked to help the chickens eat their daily meals and all those who raised chickens had to have a chicken coop in their back yard.

In the spring we would pick Arbutus and take them to the depot to sell. We would get five or ten cents depending on the size of the bouquet. In the summer we would pick and sell blueberries for five or ten cents a quart.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

When you became 16 years old, you were called young men and were on your own and had to find a job of some kind. Some of the jobs available were in the lumber yard, sawmill or planing mill. The jobs were piling slab wood, water boys, baling shavings, grease helpers for the different carts used to haul lumber, and taking care of the fire barrels to see that they were filled with water and that no pails were missing.

You were paid 10 cents an hour and worked ten hours a day in the mills and lumber yard. You were paid once a month, but if you wanted some money before pay day, you could notify the timekeeper and could draw a few dollars. The timekeepers job was to check to see if you were on the job. He would check twice a day -- in the morning and in the afternoon. The company furnished a bicycle for him as he had a lot of ground to cover in the mills and lumber yard.

There were other jobs in business places such as delivery boys and clerks. If you decided to take a job as delivery boy, there were two butcher shops -- one was Biegler's and the other was Hazelhuhn's. Biegler's kept their delivery horse at their home at California and 3rd street. Their slaughter house was two miles from the dam down the Namekagon River. The Hazelhuhn market kept their delivery horse in a barn that was on the back of the lot that is now Larrabee's Welding Shop. Their slaughter house was near the place where the WRLS-FM Radio Station is now. On slaughter days some of the people would go to get blood to make blood sausage.

There were five grocery and dry goods store -- Power's store, The Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company Store, Rivkin's, Hanson and Hanson and McGeorge's. They all had delivery service and Hanson & Hanson kept their horse in Livingston's Stable. McGeorge's kept their horse at their home which was next to the Nash house. Powers' horse was kept at their home across the street from Nash's and the Company Store horse was kept at the Hines Lumber Company barn located where Mrs. Ed Perry now lives.

The delivery job was a "long hours" deal. You had to take care of the horses or team and make two deliveries a day. The pay was \$20 per month. If you delivered for the stores, you also had to help unload freight cars. All of the stores had warehouses near the railroad tracks. Some of the stuff came in carload lots - flour, sugar, hay, feed and most anything that could stand the weather was kept in the warehouses. The Northern Wisconsin Lumber Company Store supplied the logging camps in Togatic. Their warehouse was near the tracks in the back of the Arrow Building Center. All supplies were loaded on flat cars and hauled by the logging engine to the camps.

There were a few jobs at the passenger depot, too. You could be mail or baggage boy, take care of the furnace or clean the depot. The mail boy picked up the mail at the post office and took it to the depot in a push cart, then delivered the incoming mail back to the post office. He used a big sled in the wintertime. He took care of all the incoming and outgoing baggage and the monthly pay was \$15. He was also a Western Union boy and received five cents for each telegram he delivered.

There were jobs for the girls in hotels and boarding houses. They could be chamber maids, dishwasher, waitresses, cooks and second cooks. There were jobs as clerks at the post office, in dry goods departments of the general stores and as bookkeepers. It was not too much of a chore for a girl to find a job.

POLICEMEN

There were two policemen and they worked 12 hour shifts. The day policeman worked from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. and the night man from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m. The night policeman had to ring the curfew bell at 9 p.m. and see that all kids were off the streets and street corners. He also had his beat around the city checking for fires. He did not carry a revolver, but carried a Billy club and handcuffs. The night man made a few extra dollars taking care of the fires in some of the business places during the winter months. He also turned on the arch of lights near the depot when the 8 p.m. train was due. Every night he locked up a few drunks in the cells in the old town hall so he was never without company. The town hall was located where the bakery is now.

The day policeman was the chief and spent most of his time on the Main Street. He did not give out too many speeding or parking tickets. He had to go from saloon to saloon to find the person who had left his team of horses or oxen tied up on Main Street for hours.

The policemen were paid \$75 a month for all the shoe leather they wore out.

DOCTORS

In the "Good Old Days" they had horse doctors but not too many dentists or family doctors or hospitals. All babies were born at home and the mothers were taken care of by midwives, neighbors or members of the family. We had two doctors in town—Dr. Grafton and Dr. Trowbridge. They were kept on the run night and day. The doctors walked to take care of the patients in town and went by horse and buggy or sleigh in the country.

In case a person had to have an operation, he was sent to a hospital in Ashland or Eau Claire by train. He would be picked up at the house, placed on a cot and taken to the depot by the Dray line. He would ride in the baggage car and some member of the family or a friend would go with him.

In case of an epidemic, the family would be quarantined and a red sign put on the door so no one could go in or come out of the house. Often the man of the house would have to find some place to stay if he was going to go to work. He would be able to come to the front gate to visit with his wife and bring the mail and groceries. They had men riding bicycles around town checking to see that no one was playing outside. There was a pest house out near the cemetery where people with contagious diseases were kept until they were well enough to go home.

ELECTRICIANS

Ben Williams was the first and only electrician in Hayward in the early days. He did all the repair work and kept the dynamo operating. Martin Sobstad helped shovel shavings into the big furnace to keep the dynamo going. The youngsters used to have fun jumping in the piles of shavings.

There were no lights on in the daytime and Ben worked from 4 p.m. until 7 a.m., seven days a week. After sleeping awhile, he went to do wiring until it was time to go to work. Everyone waited to see the lights come on at 4 p.m.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Hayward always had a very good Volunteer Fire Department. There was a hose house on the lot of the Charlie Martinson home located on Third Street and Florida Avenue. All the equipment was pulled by hand hose carts and hook and ladder wagons. They had some of the best running men in Sawyer County in the Fire Department. They could run up and downhills, through water puddles, mud holes, swamps and snow drifts.

The water was pumped out of the Mill pond and there were fire hydrants on every other corner. In the winter time they would haul horse or cow manure and put it around the hydrant, then put a box over it to keep it from freezing. The Pump House was located where the Country Print Shop is. The pump was operated by steam and so was the fire whistle. They kept the steam up in the boiler by burning slab wood and when there was a fire, they really poured the slab wood to the furnace.

Fred Ramsdell was one of the men working at the Pump House. He was on duty twelve hours' a day and there was a night man on for twelve hours. They were paid fifteen cents an hour for twelve hours a day and worked seven days a week.

In the early 1920's when they got rid of the old pumps and got running water in the homes, they could not pump the water out of the river and had to drill a well and put up a water tank where it is located at the present time beside the Country Print Shop.

After the tank was built, it was a great place for the kids. They would climb to the top of the tank and put their initials on the tank and get a good view of Hayward.

I guess that every kid in Hayward had his initials on the tank. It was a wonder that some of the kids did not get hurt. They called it fun but if Mother and Dad had known about it, it wouldn't have been so much fun.

That ended the back house days and the catalogs were no longer needed. Water pails and dippers were no longer used and baths were at home both in summer and winter and there was plenty of hot water. They called that "Progress."

HOMES

Most all homes were frame buildings made from the good old White Pine from Sawyer County. Lap or drop siding was used for the outside finish and cedar shingles for the roof. Rough lumber was used for the sheeting and roof and square nails made of steel were used. There were no basements as we know them now. There was just a space about ten by ten feet dug out with rock walls and dirt floor which was called a cellar. There was a trap door in the floor of the kitchen to get down to the cellar.

The cellar was where vegetables, canned fruit and other supplies were kept. Vegetables were bought by the bushel and all kinds of berries and fruit were canned. Meats were salted down or canned. This was also a place to keep a pony keg of beer cool.



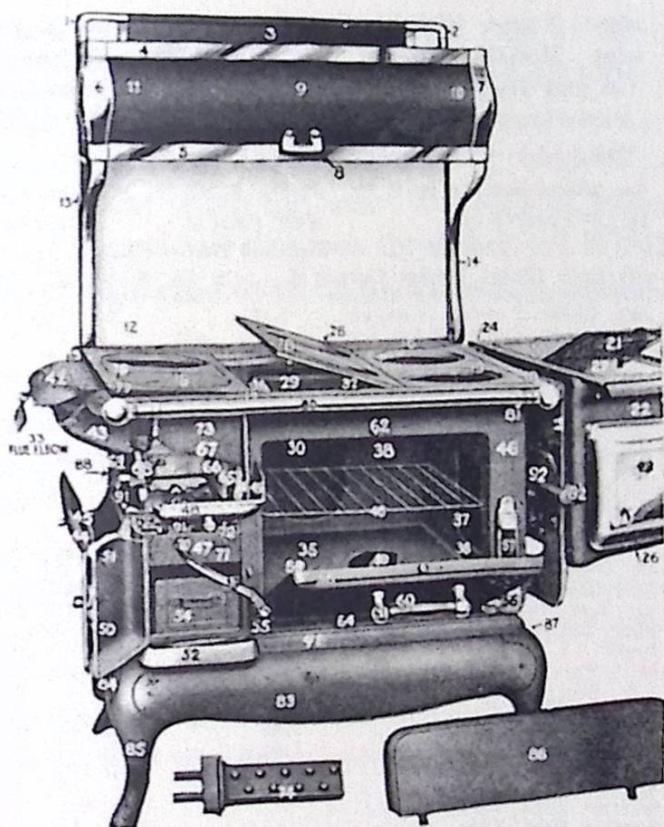
PHOTO #35 HAYWARD HOME (1908)

The inside walls of the house were plaster or lathe. There was no insulation and all rooms were wall papered. There were doors on every room so they could be closed during the cold weather to keep the main room warm. If there was a strong, cold wind blowing, it was almost like being outside. Bedrooms were very small; there was just enough room for a bed with lots of covers on it. In the morning, if it was a cold day, the walls might be frosted up and also the bedding. There were no clothes closets and when you undressed at night you hung your clothes on a line in the kitchen so that they would be warm in the morning when you got dressed.

There were no cupboards in the kitchen but there was a pantry where all dishes, pans and food were kept. Any food that would not spoil was bought in large quantities. Flour and sugar were bought in 100 pound sacks and lard in 10 pound pails.

Wood or coal stoves were used to heat and cook with. They did not have electric lights and used kerosene lamps or candles. If you came home late at night, you would have to feel your way around. You would count the number of steps to your bedroom and tiptoe in so that you would not wake anyone. There was no running water or inside toilets. You washed in a wash dish with soap that mother made. Sometimes in the winter the water pail would be covered with ice and if there wasn't a good fire going to heat the water, you used the ice water. That would wake you up in a hurry.

All the houses had storm doors, windows and screens. Some of the screens were for the bottom part of the windows and there were some adjustable screens that held the window up. Otherwise you used a stick to prop up the window. Mother had to see that the screens were in good shape so the flies, bugs and mosquitos would not get in the house. Sticky fly paper was put in different parts of the house to catch all the flying insects. The storm doors were made of drop siding with no windows in them. Sometimes old coats or rugs would be put between the doors to keep the cold air and snow from coming into the rooms. There were also front and back porches that were not enclosed.



INSTRUCTIONS: Use this photograph when ordering repairs for Hoosier Model, Modern, Daisy, E Wonder, Marvel and Magic. (Also interchangeable parts for Combination Ranges marked (*) in

See numbers and prices on pages 11 and 12.
non-interchangeable combination Range Part
Page 13.

These ranges are made in one size only, 8-18. number will be found on collar top and when ordering repairs for any of these ranges, give number name.

State whether black, polished or nickel casting desired.

Do not rely on numbers found on castings.

Prices on pages 11 and 12

PHOTO #36 WOOD STOVE ILLUSTRATION

Number, Name, Weight and Prices of Repairs for
 Gasier Model, Modern, Rival, Daisy, Wonder,
 Marvel and Magic. (Also interchangeable Combination
 Parts marked (*). For other Combination Parts
 Page 13.)

See photograph on page 10. Prices F. O. B. Marion, Ind.

LIST OF CASTINGS	NET PRICE		WEIGHT	
	No. 18	Polished Nickel	Black	
Left High Closet Fender Corner \$		\$.65	\$.35	1 lb.
Right High Closet Fender Corner		.65	.35	1 lb.
High Closet Fender (Enamel)	1.75	.75	.75	3/4 lb.
High Closet Upper Nickel Strip		.75		1 lb.
High Closet Lower Nickel Strip		.75		3/4 lb.
Left Front Corner Column		1.25		2 1/2 lb.
Right Front Corner Column		1.25		2 1/2 lb.
High Closet Door Handle		.50		1 1/2 lb.
High Closet Door (Black Steel)			.90	1 3/4 lb.
High Closet Door (Enamel)	3.75			2 lb.
Left High Closet Door Hinge			.50	1 1/4 lb.
Right High Closet Door Hinge			.50	1 1/4 lb.
Enamel High Closet Splasher	6.50			5 lb.
Enamel Splasher for Closet				
with Pipe in Front (each)	3.00			2 1/2 lb.
Left High Closet Bracket		1.60		3 1/2 lb.
Right High Closet Bracket		1.60		3 1/2 lb.
Left End Top	1.55		1.15	4 1/2 lb.
Collar Top (also for Pipe in				
Front)	2.80		2.00	8 lb.
Front Top	1.55		1.15	4 1/2 lb.
Right End Top	1.40		1.00	4 lb.
Reservoir Top	2.90		2.05	8 1/4 lb.
Back Reservoir Cover	1.65		1.20	4 3/4 lb.
Front Reservoir Cover	1.65		1.20	4 3/4 lb.
Reservoir Front			3.05	12 1/4 lb.
Reservoir Front Nickel Cap		2.00		4 1/2 lb.
Reservoir Back End			2.55	10 1/2 lb.
Reservoir Back Side			1.85	7 1/2 lb.
Reservoir Bottom			2.20	8 3/4 lb.
Reservoir Tank (Porcelain)	4.50	5.00	Copper	25-4 lb.
Damper Handle			.35	1 1/2 lb.
Rolling Damper			.75	3 lb.
Flue Back			4.25	17 lb.
Enter Post			.40	1 1/2 lb.
Top Oven Plate			3.00	12 lb.
Flue Elbow			1.25	5 lb.
Front Oven Plate			2.40	9 3/4 lb.
Bottom Oven Plate			2.50	10 lb.
Right Side Oven Plate			1.85	7 1/2 lb.
Square Back			2.75	11 lb.
Main Back			6.40	32 lb.
Bottom Flue Strip			.40	1 1/2 lb.
oven Rack			.60	2 lb.
Main Bottom			5.00	25 lb.
Touch Door	1.30		.90	3 3/4 lb.
Left End			3.25	13 lb.
oker Door			.55	2 1/4 lb.
oker Door Slide			.35	1 1/4 lb.
pen Side			4.00	16 lb.
rate Plate			.35	3/4 lb.
ire Door		1.00	.55	2 1/4 lb.

PHOTO #37 WOOD STOVE PARTS PRICE LIST

All homes were fenced in with a gate at the front and back. There were wooden sidewalks in the front and back yards. The clothes line poles were made of cedar. In the winter the washing would freeze stiff as a board on the clothesline and mother would bring them in and hang them in the kitchen to thaw and finish drying.

The back house or outhouse was at the rear of the lot and if you happened to be the first one to use it in the winter time, you would get the seat warmed up for the rest of the family. There were usually two seats so you might even have company. All backhouses had the wish book handy. It was either the Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalog and you could sit and look through it and WISH. You tore out the sheets and crumpled them up to make them softer for use as toilet paper.

There was a barn, woodshed and shanty in the back yard, too. The barns were loaded with hay and feed. The woodshed would be filled in the summer with slab wood so that it would be dry for the winter months. There was also a nice large chopping block where the youngsters would get then- evening exercise chopping wood for the stoves. The shanty held the wash tubs and boiler, baby buggy, sleds, skates and all odds and ends. The shanties, woodsheds and barns were all built of rough lumber and were not painted. This was a chore that the youngsters did not have to do so it was not all work and no play.

Clay was put on the streets to make them smooth for traffic and in the dry, hot weather there would be clouds of dust after the days traffic of cows, horses, wagons and youngsters. If the roads got too dusty, the city had a sprinkler which was a tank on wheels pulled by a team of horses. This was used to sprinkle the streets. The kids would follow behind the sprinkler to get cooled off and their feet would be a mass of mud and mother would have another chore to do.

It was quite a problem for mother to get rid of all the dust that accumulated in the house. She had dad's old underwear to dust with. She also had to see that the kids' feet were cleaned before they came into the house.

In the spring of the year, the alleys were almost impassable. There were piles of horse and cow manure and wood ashes up and down the alleys. All alleys had to be cleaned and raked in the spring.

There were some old log houses, too, that were chinked with moss and had only dirt floors. In the Fall they would put horse or cow manure around the foundation of the house to keep out the cold air. There were very few brick or stone homes.



PHOTO #38 RURAL FAMILY IN CHIPANAZIE

CHURCHES

There were four churches in Hayward in the early days. The First Congregational Church is in the same place as when it was first built. The first church burned down and was replaced.

All of the churches had wood burning stoves or furnaces. In the winter months it was quite cold during services. The janitor would build a fire and ring the church bell one hour before service to let you know that he had a fire going.

The Ladies Aid held their meetings at the homes of the members. Each lady would pay the big sum of 10 cents for their day's outing. The money would go into the Ladies' Aid Account. The youngsters and their friends did not go too far away from home that day as they wanted to get in on a cup of coffee and their favorite sweets.

The minister came in for the weekend services from Ashland, Rice Lake or Eau Claire.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, which has been moved to History Land, was where the new Church built in 1967 now stands. There was also a Catholic school at one time which stood next to the church but there were not enough pupils to keep it going.

In the early days there was no home for the priest so he would stay with different families in the parish. Later the priest lived in a house by the church and after several years part of the school was remodeled for the priest's living quarters. The school building was finally torn down to make room for a new parsonage.

The old Norwegian Church is still located in the same place on Fourth Street and Michigan Avenue and became the Seventh Day Adventist Church after a new Lutheran Church was built across the street from the Armory. The Swedes also used the church and had their services and Sunday School in the afternoon while the Norwegians had their services and Sunday School in the morning.

All the services were in Norwegian or Swedish. Most all of the young folks had to go to Swedish or Norwegian Sunday School. Otherwise you did not get any good out of going to church if you could not understand what the sermon was about and could not sing the good old hymns. When your folks would give you a nickel to put in the collection plate, it was kind of hard to part with it after thinking about all the good things you could get and do with it.

Whenever the minister stayed at your house, you had to be a very good boy or girl and everything had to be just 'so-so'. One thing that you got when the minister was there was very good eats. The children had to wait until the minister and grown-ups ate first or else you ate in the kitchen. Also, your face and hands had better be clean or they found a place for you to go.

The Norwegian Methodist Church, which is now the Wesleyan Church, is still located on the corner of Fifth Street and Minnesota Avenue. They did not have a minister - someone in the congregation would take over the service every Sunday. The members of the church were nearly all related and had come from the same place in the Old Country.

They would have their Sunday School picnic in the jack pines where Historyland is located. They would have their favorite accordion player playing Norwegian songs to sing and for dancing. It was a great day for the youngsters as they would have homemade ice cream and all the good sweets that went with it and everyone had fun.

SPECIAL DAYS

EASTER

Easter was a great day for the 16 year old boys and girls. They would make several trips up and down Main Street to show their Easter finery. The girls wore their Easter bonnets, new dresses, their fancy bracelets and five and ten cent rings. The boys wore straw hats and their long pants suits.

4TH OF JULY

The Fourth of July was a big day not only for the youngsters but for the adults. About 6 a.m. someone would set off six or seven sticks of dynamite to start the day and also to get those who were late sleepers to come out and enjoy themselves. The youngsters were on their way at the crack of dawn with their cap guns, fire crackers, Roman candles and cap canes. They were given free candy, balloons and noise makers. There was a continuous bang-bang all day long.

All business places were decorated with bunting and flags of all sizes and homes were also decorated. The youngsters would have small flags to wear on their lapels.

The City Band, composed of about 12 members, would play on the corner off and on all day. The fireworks display was held at Shue's Pond.

It was quite a chore for the man who took care of cleaning the streets. After the day's celebration it looked like the "Battle of Copenhagen" where "10,000 Swedes crawled through the weeds." He would be up at 4 a.m. the next morning with his shovel and broom and his one man cart to sweep up the candy sacks, used fire crackers and horse manure.

THE CIRCUS

In the late 1800's and early 1900's there was always a circus that would come to town. It came on a special train and would be parked on the railroad side tracks.

The day that the circus came to town was a great day for the kids. It was a day that they were up and going early in the morning. If you were a late sleeper, your boy friends would come to the house and yell for you to "get out of bed—the Circus is in town." The minute you heard the word "circus" you were out of bed and on your way to watch them unload. You went without breakfast or dinner that day. The boys would get jobs carrying water for the elephants and horses, carrying stakes for the tents and would help set up the seats. For this they would get free passes to the circus.

In the afternoon there would be a big parade on Main Street. It was a big treat for the kids to see the bands, clowns, horses and elephants and to hear the calliope as they came down the streets.

That was just the beginning of the circus days. After the circus left town the kids in the different neighborhoods had their own circuses. Most of the hay in the hay mow was gone and they would hold their performance in the bam. They made a trapeze out of a broom handle and a clothes line rope tied to a rafter and put hay underneath in case the trapeze artist would fall. They used a burnt cork to blacken the faces of some of the kids, dress them up in Mother's and Dad's old clothes and have them make faces and do somersaults. The band would consist of mother's old dish pan for a drum, a Jew's harp, mouth organ and a comb with tissue paper wrapped around it. They played some of the sweetest music— it sounded like old Norwegian or Swedish songs.

The kids could hardly wait for the parade to get started. They had their pet dogs and cats for the animals in the parade. The blackened up boys and the band would march around the block.

The price of admission was four pins or two buttons and there were no passes issued. No one over 16 was admitted to the circus. All those that took part got an equal share of the admission fee. I don't know how many of the boys got to join the Ringling Bros. Circus, but they all had fun.

SAWYER COUNTY FAIR

The Sawyer County Fair days were exciting for the younger generation. There was no school in the afternoons on all Fair days and the school kids were admitted free of charge. The exhibit building had a special section where the school work was exhibited and the kids got a big kick out of seeing who got the blue ribbon and who got the red ribbon on their displays. The blue ribbon was for 1st prize and the red one for second prize.

There were sack races, running races, climbing the greased pole,

catching a greased pig and three legged races. There were baseball games, horse shoe pitching, ladies slipper kicking contests, tug of war and horse pulling contests, and never a dull moment. The Hayward band played every day, there was a carnival, horse races and sulky and saddle races.

One of the biggest attractions at the carnival was the wrestling matches. The wrestler from the carnival would challenge anyone in the audience. Lyle Stone was a very good wrestler so there was not much trouble finding someone to wrestle with the challenger. Lyle did a very good job on the mat.

The Fair Grounds was located where the grade school and athletic field is now. It covered about 40 acres and was enclosed by an 8 foot high board fence. There was a grandstand, band stand, stage and a starting cage for the races near the race track.

The general admission to the fair was 25 cents. If you wished to sit in the covered part of the grandstand to watch the stage shows, ball games or horse races, there was a 10-cent charge. The main part of the grandstand had a roof over it and there was chicken wire in front to protect you from getting hit with a baseball. There was a picket fence to keep people from getting on the race track and a small fence circled the inside of the race track. Inside the race track circle there was a baseball field and a stage and the starters cage that faced the grand stand.

Most of the transportation was either by horses, oxen, passenger or freight trains. Those that came for the races at the county fair brought their horses from Ashland, Rice Lake and Iron River by freight train. They would have the box cars loaded with their equipment, sulkys, hay and feed of all kinds. They traveled with their horses and slept on a cot in the same car so they could look after them. When the box car was parked at the stock yard located where Texgas is, all of the kids were on hand to see their favorite horses. All supplies were taken to the barns at the fair grounds where there were stalls for the horses. The owners brought their cots and spent the nights with their horses to see that no one bothered them. A local jockey was Shorty Gray and Addie Coburn drove in the sulky races.

The concession stands were underneath the grand stand and most of the churches and confectionery stores had booths where you could buy pop, candy, and good food. Those were the "Good Old Fair Days."

Many farmers came to show their live stock. They would bring their live stock by horse and wagons. There were places in the barns where they could spend the night if they brought their cots or if they wished to use the good old straw beds there—there was plenty of straw. Some of the folks would go to the hotels. For those in the southern part of the county, it was a two day trip with a team of horses or they could come by train.

ELECTION DAY

Election day was a busy one for all the saloons. A person running for office would have his helpers in most of the saloons buying votes for him.

The voting place was in the town hall located where the Hayward bakery is now. It was also the fire hall and headquarters for the police department. The curfew bell was also kept there. The fire fighting equipment was there and the hand pulled hose carts were put out on the street on election day so that the election booths could be set up.

There were three cells in the town hall where they would lock up those that had too much of that "amber fluid" and couldn't handle themselves too well. They had free lodging for the night and were let out in the morning if they could walk the straight and narrow path.

The county jail took care of those who were hard to handle and of all major offenders. The jail was located on Highway 27 and 77 where the Schusters now live. The women were not allowed to vote in those days but the WCTU (Women's Christian Temperance Union) had a big hand in voting Hayward dry. On the day that Hayward was voted dry, almost every youngster in town marched in a parade down Main Street saying or singing "Hayward Going Dry." They were led by Mrs. "Skiff" McGeorge.

WEDDINGS

Most all of the weddings were held in the summer months. It took weeks for the bride's mother to get everything planned and made for the Wedding Day. She had to make the wedding dress and do all the cooking and baking on a wood stove.

The wedding was held at the church the bridal couple attended and the reception or party was held at the bride's home. The back yard was all decorated with Japanese lanterns hanging on wires strung from tree to tree.

All the neighbors and their children were invited to the reception. It was a great day for the kids. They were given pop or lemonade, candy, balloons and all the good eats.

The men were treated to all the Hamm's beer they wanted. There were barrels of beer in the woodshed and the backhouses were a busy place during the day.

The bride and groom were driven to the depot by horse and buggy with old shoes, tin cans and pails tied to the rear of the buggy so that it rattled down the streets. All of the guests at the wedding went to see the bride and groom off on their honeymoon. There were pounds of rice on the depot platform after the train pulled out.

When the newlyweds returned home, a gang of the boys would go to their home and shivaree them. They carried noisemakers of all kinds and serenaded the couple. They wouldn't leave until they were treated or given money. The money would be divided among the boys.

SAWMILL

All lumber was cut in certain lengths. They also cut cedar shingles, lath and timbers of all kinds. The board ends were sold to the box factory to make boxes. The slab part of the log was cut into 16" slab wood and was sold for heating and cook stoves.

The planing mill surfaced some of the lumber which was made into hardwood flooring, lap siding, drop siding and anything needed to build a house, bridge, or what have you. The shavings were also sold so there was not much of a log that went to waste.

There was a match block factory where the Hayward Lumber Co. is now located. The building is still used by the lumber company. Some of the blocks that were not good enough for match blocks were sold by the dump cart load for kindling wood at \$1 a load.

There was a dry shed near the planing mill where all the surfaced lumber was kept until it was well seasoned and then shipped out to the Cities.

AFTER SAWMILL DAYS

After the saw mill days, they said that Hayward would be a Ghost Town. Some of the families followed the lumber business and moved to Winton, Minnesota where T.S. Whitten was manager of the mill. Others moved to Park Falls, Rice Lake, Drummond or Ashland, Wisconsin and some went to Cloquet, Minnesota. Some sold their homes and went farming. There were a lot of homes for sale that could be bought for \$500 - \$600 and a lot of homes were sold for unpaid taxes.

The people who went farming raised potatoes, cucumbers and dairy cattle. In the fall of the year the farmers would come in with their wagons loaded with potatoes and take them to the potato warehouse located where the Co-op Feed Mill is now.

You could sell the potatoes right away or store them and wait for the price to go up. The potatoes were screened and the farmers would either take the small ones home for hog feed or give them away. The small frozen potatoes were great for sling shots and the kids would pick them up by the bushel. There were a lot of potatoes shipped out of Hayward and Seeley where there were large potato farms. They were, shipped

to Chicago in car load lots. In the winter months they had stoves in the cars to keep the potatoes from freezing and a man would go along to keep the fire going. It was a two day trip going down and he would return on the passenger train.

A pickle factory was built where the Hayward Ready Mix Plant is now. They made dill pickles and packed them in 55 gallon wooden drums and shipped them to Chicago. The pickle barrels were set outside to cure and the kids would sample them if they did not get caught at it. The smaller cucumbers were not made into dill pickles but were shipped to other pickle factories to be pickled.

A creamery was also built and was located where Sabin's Landscaping is now. They made ice cream as well as butter at the creamery. The farmers would come to town every day with their milk as they had no way to keep it from getting sour. They sold it by weight and got paid once a week for it. Tweed Shuman was the first manager of the creamery.

Whenever the kids played ball at the fair grounds, they would go to the creamery and get a large pail of buttermilk for the ball players to drink. They weren't charged for it so they got all they wanted. Buttermilk sold for 5 cents a gallon.

NICK NAMES

There were so many Johnsons, Petersons, Olsons, Hansons and Larsons in Hayward that it was almost impossible to tell which one you were talking about. Most everyone had a nickname or had his name changed. John Larson changed his to John Lilliquist. Halvor Jorgenson was different. He changed his name to Halvor Olson. Some were nicknamed according to the business they were in, such as "Tailor" Johnson, "Pumper" Johnson and "Candy" Johnson. Following is a list of some of the nicknames.

"Icicle Bill" (William) Alexander
"Nish" (Andrew) Anderson
"Andy" "Strill" (Inard) Anderson
"Coonie" (Clarence) Anderson

"Demmer" (Elmer) Anderson
 "Shorty" (Frank) Anderson
 "Babe" (Agnes) Anderson
 "Guffin" (Clifford) Banks
 "Bunk" (Harland) Banks
 "Snobby" (Robert) Barry
 "Frog" (James) Berard
 "Biggie" (Fester) Biegler
 "Ubbie" (Albert) Bloom
 "Beezie" (Bernard) Bloom
 "Par" (Percy) Bloom
 "Chickie" (Harold) Bonna
 "Obe" (Bob) Bradley
 "Birdeye" (Harry) Brathen
 "Red Shirt" (Banty) Brandt
 "Goodie" (Gudren) Brathen
 "Tuffy" (Ovidia) Brathen
 "Oova" (Owen) Bushland
 "Cubba" (Clifford) Campbell
 "Moose" (Foster) Campbell
 "99" (John) Carlson
 "Gummern" (Anton) Christianson
 "Bowie" () Christianson
 "Mickey" (Arthur) Christianson
 "Big Cobie" (Flavian) Coburn
 "Fittle Cobie" (Adrian) Coburn
 "Dobbles" (Howard) Collett
 "Heinie" (Harland) Collett
 "Brownie" (Raymond) Collett
 "Soup" (Francis) Coogan
 "Corny" (Cornelius) Corneliuson
 "Cutta" (Clara) Corneliuson
 "Toodie" (Mable) Corneliuson
 "Stutz" (Stanley) Davis
 "Winnow" (Winslow) Davis
 "Gaidy" (Geraldine) Davis
 "Greasy Gus" (Vincent) Dehler
 "Tough" (Eddie) Doucette
 "Mun" (Raymond) Doucette
 "Micky" (Marion) Doucette
 "Drygoods" (Norman) Drybrough
 "Bud" (Harlan) Emery
 "Hep" (Edwin) Engen

"Puppy Dog" (Arnold) Engen
 "Newman" (Norman) Engen
 "Cowboy John" (John) Erickson
 "Stretch" (Bernard) Erickson
 "O.K." (Harry) Erickson
 "Peamoe" (Elmer) Erickson
 "Rube" (Albert) Everson
 "Breezy" (Theodore) Eytcheson
 "Jap" (Jasper) Eytcheson
 "Wren" (Reynold) Eytheson
 "Shazzy" (Melvin) Flannum
 "Frinty" (Helen) Frindt
 "Hans, Ve Vill Get Em" (Hans) Fuley
 "Gump" (Harold) Gobler
 "Nig" (Floyd) Gobler
 "Babe" (Maureen) Gobler
 "Cracky" (Floyd) Gregerson
 "Cracky" (Harry) Gregerson
 "Oxy" (Roy) Gregerson
 "Lars" (Louis) Gregerson
 "The Turk" (George) Godian
 "Pudsy" "Doc" (Harry, Jr.) Greve
 "Buster" (Donald) Grey
 "Pussee" (Edward) Griffith
 "Poot" (Lyman) Groat
 "Peck" (Dale) Groat
 "Redhead" (Steve) Gordon
 "Puffin" (Norma) Gordon
 "Ikey" (Ira) Guanella
 "Ornie" (Orrin) Guanella
 "Pete" (John) Guanella
 "Buck" (Earl) Guddendorf
 "Bear" (Robert) Gundry
 "Tally" (William) Gylland
 "Squeaky" (Neil) Hamblin
 "Shadow" (Raymond) Hams
 "Piggen" (Andrew) Hanson
 "Bean" (Arthur L.) Hanson
 "Porky" (Arthur) Hanson
 "Sidewalk Ben" (Bemt) Hanson
 "Spegga" (Edgar) Hanson
 "Smo Mosken" (Harold) Hanson
 "Doc" (Harry) Hanson

"Fat Jack" (Helmer) Hanson
 "Hub" (Herbert) Hanson
 "Wimpy" (James) Hanson
 "Gump" (Marvin) Hanson
 "Runt" (Ray) Hanson
 "Dutchie" (Wilbur) Hanson
 "Audie" (Adolph) Haugseth
 "Chubbie" (Gus) Haugseth
 "Dyke" (Vinton) Hazelburn
 "Lindy" (Roland) Heinkel
 "Shorty" (Ronald) Heinkel
 "Pickles" (Clarence) Henkel
 "Sammy" (Daniel) Helms
 "Rats" (Kenneth) Helms
 "Dodie" (Joe) Helms
 "Polie" (Ione) Helms
 "Dudie" (Louis) Helms
 "Dot" (Dorothy) Hellwig
 "Happy" (Loyal) Helmer
 "Svart" (Ole) Hepso
 "Fatty" () Hermanson
 "Pickles" (Ed) Hines
 "Ta-Ta, Lily" (Clara) Holmes
 "Jigs" (Leonard) Hickey
 "Crazy George" (George) Jarness
 "Bennie" (Leonard) Jensen
 "Pumper" (Andrew) Johnson
 "Pete" (Andrew) Johnson
 "Candy" () Johnson
 "Cullie" (Carl) Johnson
 "Cheltringin" (Chris) Johnson
 "Punce" (Clarence) Johnson
 "Coon" (Clyde) Johnson
 "Sheenie" (Elmer) Johnson
 "Cullaboose" () Johnson
 "Tailor" () Johnson
 "Cap" "Bulldog" (John) Johnson
 "Snobby" (Leonard) Johnson
 "Stormy" (Oscar) Johnson
 "Buckshot" (Rudolph) Johnson
 "Ola Book" () Johnson
 "Pudda" (Severn) Johnson
 "Talley" () Johnson

"Wawbe" (Walter) Johnson
 "Tweed" (Harry) Jordan
 "Jakie" (John) Jordan
 "Feeps" (Wilcher) Joseph
 "Wolf" (Wilfred) Joseph
 "Nicky" (Marlys) Kerr
 "Sid" (Vivian) Kerr
 "Keen-eye" (Ralph) Kickhaefer
 "Snapper" (Richard) Klute
 "Cap" (Carl) Knutson
 "Bubby" (Lloyd) Kurth
 "Jack" (Frank) Kuta
 "Stubby" (Harold) LaBarre
 "Kissy" (Chris) Larson
 "Cowpuncher" (John) Larson
 "Binsk" (Melvin) Larson
 "Rat" (Robert) Lebowsky
 "Abby" (Irene) Lein
 "Pope" (Wilfred) Lessard
 "Snurra" (Irvine) Lillienberg
 "Sammy" (Wilfred) Lillienberg
 "Swede" (Alvin) Lilliquist
 "Shite" (Johnnie) Lilliquist
 "Fritz" (Fred) Linden
 "Pam" (Amandus) Lindholm
 "Bob" (Albert) Lindholm
 "Cannibal" (William) Lindquist
 "Fin" (Allen) Loch
 "Corn" (Sylvester) Loch
 "Prince" (Albert) Loch
 "Adder" (Alvin) Madson
 "Slubba-Prest" (John) Martinson
 "Vessa" (Wesley) Martinson
 "Buster" (Porter) McClaine
 "Muck" (Lawrence) McDermott
 "Curly Pete" (Peter) McDonald
 "Rags" (Rollie) McElroy "Jack" (Henry) McFarland
 "Bud" (Warner) McGrath
 "Sick Henry" (Henry) McKeown
 "Pinky" (Arthur) McKeown
 "Fatty" (Axel) Moberg
 "Quack" (Norman) McQuarry

"Sarp" (Tom) Mockler
 "Skinny" () Mockler
 "Quarter to Six" () Mockler
 "Bud" (William) Mockler
 "Stubby" (Mable) Martinson
 "Toody" (Thelma) McClaine
 "Puddy" (Francis) Nash
 "Idaho" (Clarence) Nelson
 "Hudda" (Harold) Nelson
 "Bud" (Herbert) Nelson
 "Punk" (Norman) Nelson
 "Gilly-Ga-Loo" (Henry) Nelson
 "Flying Finn" (Rena) Neuvonen
 "Tup" (Torfin) Nyback
 "Anna Gust" (Anna) Olson
 "Tootsie" (Alfred) Olson
 "Sammy" (Alfred) Olson
 "Charlie Veeka" (Charles) Olson
 "Swamper" (Edwin) Olson
 "Hiko" (Jack) Olson
 "Gundy" (Norman) Olson
 "Cully" (Oliver) Olson
 "Seaman" (Melvin) Olson
 "Ucca Pare" (Oscar P.) Olson
 "Ucca Straw" (Oscar) Olson
 "Frissel" (Lief) Olson
 "Dudie" (Rudolph) Olson
 "Swanta" (Swan) Olson
 "Tumpa" () Olson
 "Pale Ole" (Ole) Olson
 "Bing" (Merrill) Pearson
 "Sam" (Melvin) Peterson
 "Chuntz" (Neil) Peterson
 "Pack" (Reuben) Peterson
 "Yimie" (Lyman) Phillips
 "Smoky" (Leon) Plante
 "Jabbie" (Jarvis) Quail
 "Susie" (Jim) Quail
 "Bailey" (John) Quail
 "Watty" (Walter) Quail
 "Hairpin" (Charles) Ring
 "Mollie" (Marie) Risberg
 "Baldy" (Erwin) Rholf

“Duck’s Back” (Dan) Riordan
“Sob” (Arnold) Sabin
“Peanut” (Leon) Sabin
“Pudding Head” (Chris) Sands
“Scoggie” (Harland) Scofield
“Les” (Sylvester) Shultis
“Babe” (Elmer) Severson
“Bugger” (Frank) Schmock
“Pussyfoot” (Harry) Shue
“Bush” (Donald) Sieh
“Huddah” (Howard) Sieh
“Dugan” (John) Simonson
“Kjelt” (Melvin) Simonson
“Toby” (Wilbur) Simonson
“Hub” (Herbert) Simonson
“Freckles” (Wayne) Somerville
“Ottie” (Arthur) Stai
“Munny” (Magnus) Steen
“Hulla” (Harry) Thorpe
“Rutz” (Rudolph) Thulin
“Oot” (Owen) Tonstad
“Shine” (Harry) Waters
“Tough” (Charlie) Waters
“Patty” (Gregory) Walsh
“Sliver” (Bert) Wells .
“Lucas” (Louis) Williams
“Hick” (Clyde) Williamson
“Chenna” (Clarence) Williamson
“Milky” (Roy) Wittwer
“Squint” (Harry) Wold

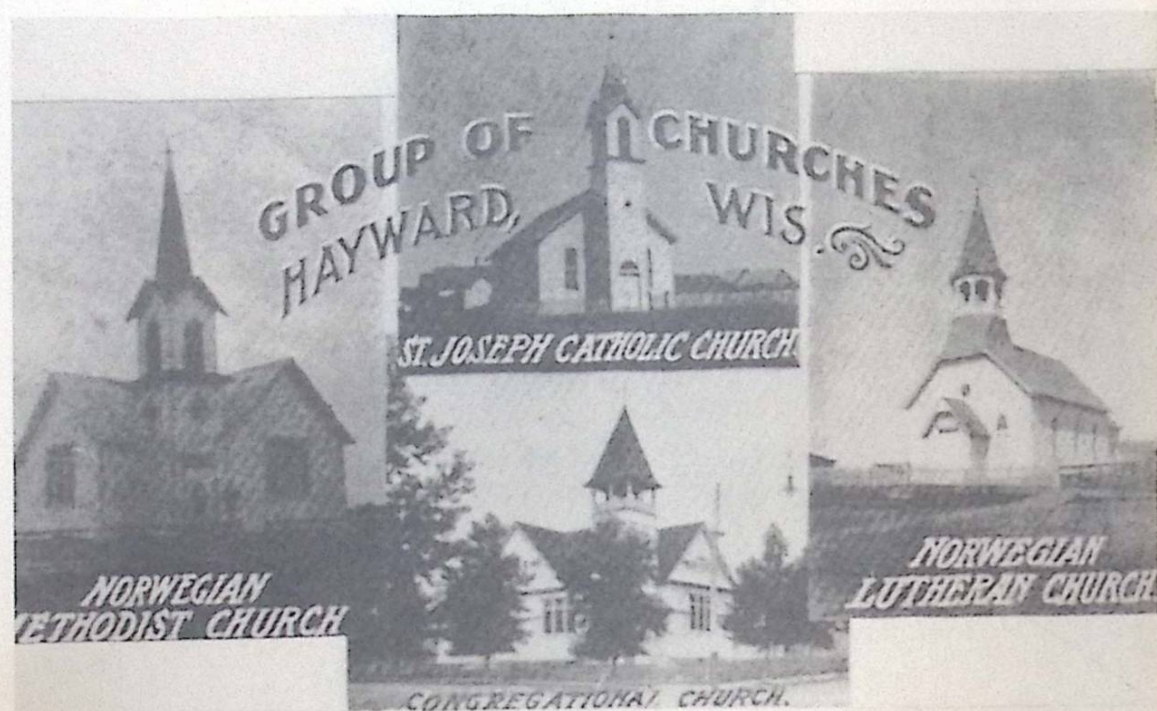


PHOTO #39 HAYWARD CHURCHES

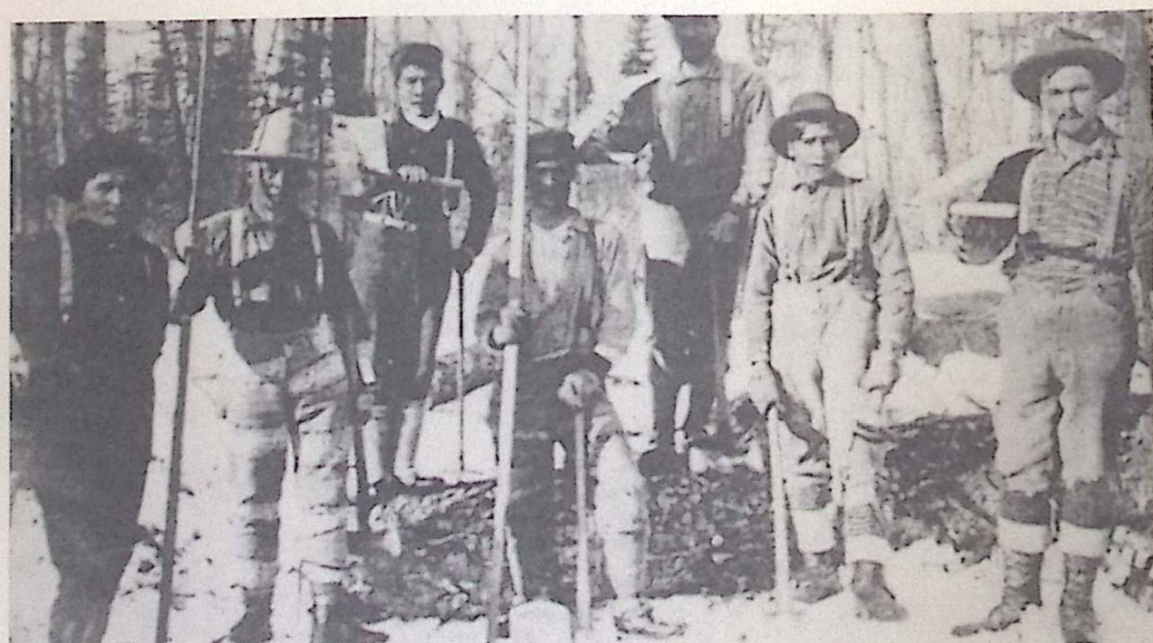


PHOTO #40 PHELAN'S LUMBER CAMP

The photo, which was donated this week by Jack Berger, is of Phelan's Camp and includes William DeBrot, Charles Thayer, Moses Cloud, James Bennett, Charles Denasha, James Doyle and Ben Denasha, Date, unknown.

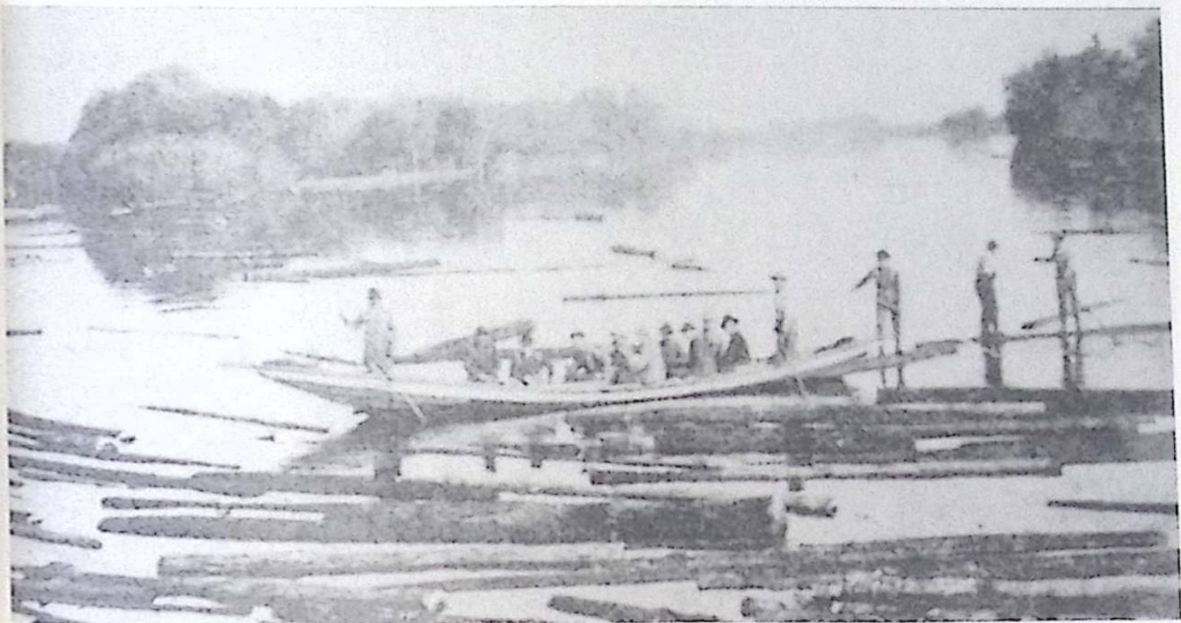


PHOTO #41 BATEAU & BIRLERS

Working skills of the logging business around the 1900's in Sawyer County have been perfected for the shows. Here, however, is a picture of the real article, taken probably on the Chippewa River and showing an old bateau. Three birlers are visible at far right.



PHOTO #42 McCANN'S LUMBER CAMP

Looking for all the world like their's was an easy life a few lumberjacks posed in front of their home at McCann's Camp no. 2 at Couderay in 1914. Although not known for sure it is reported that Haywardites Vern and Donald Edwards may have worked at this camp at that time.



PHOTO #43 MCGILVRAY'S LUMBER CAMP

Louie B Hanson on right with white shirt and not hat. Arthur (Bean) Hanson's father.



PHOTO #44 FOUR HORSE SKIDDER

When a person speaks of a "Lumberjack" it is only natural that you think in terms of the male population but in this old photo taken a few years ago in the Hayward region it would appear that the gals took a hand in helping bring the logs in as well. Can any one identify the women in the picture, as well, as date the time of the photo?

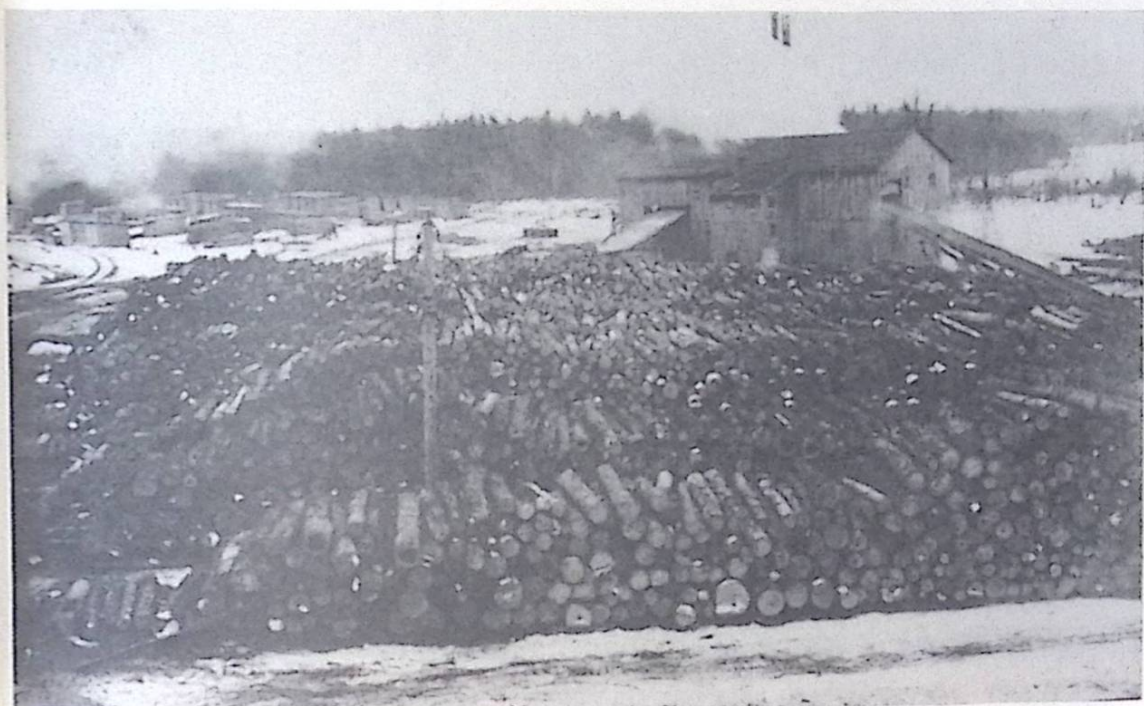


PHOTO #45 THE FIRST SAWMILL IN HAYWARD



PHOTO #46 1908 SAWMILL CREW

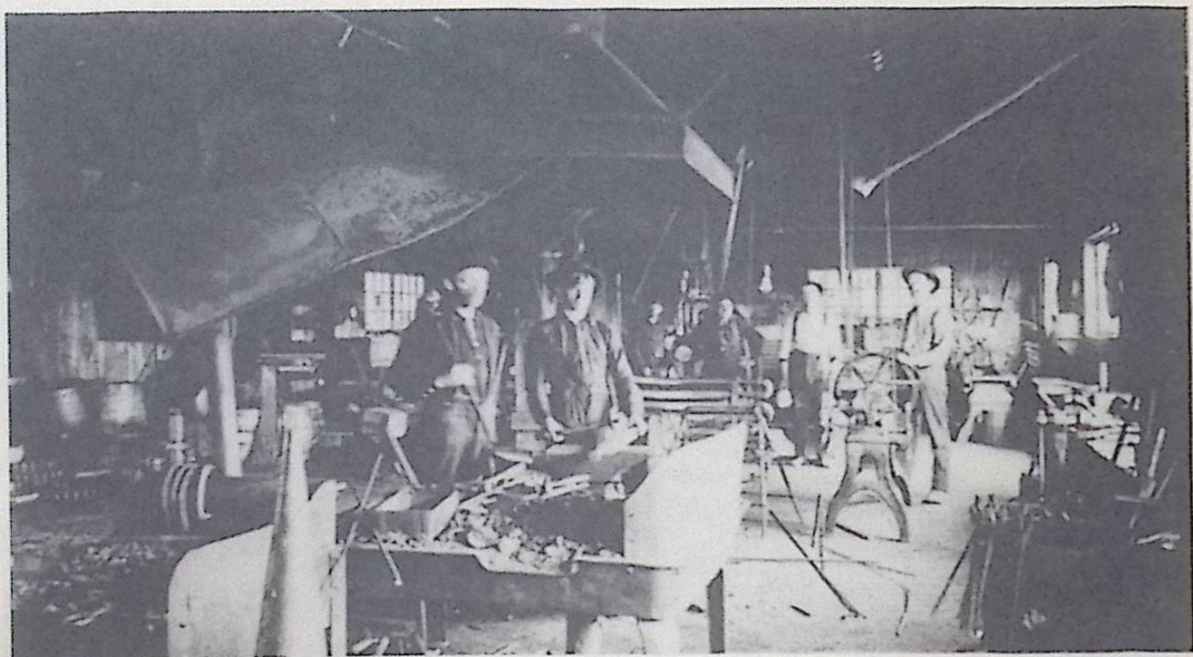


PHOTO #47 HAYWARD BLACKSMITH SHOP

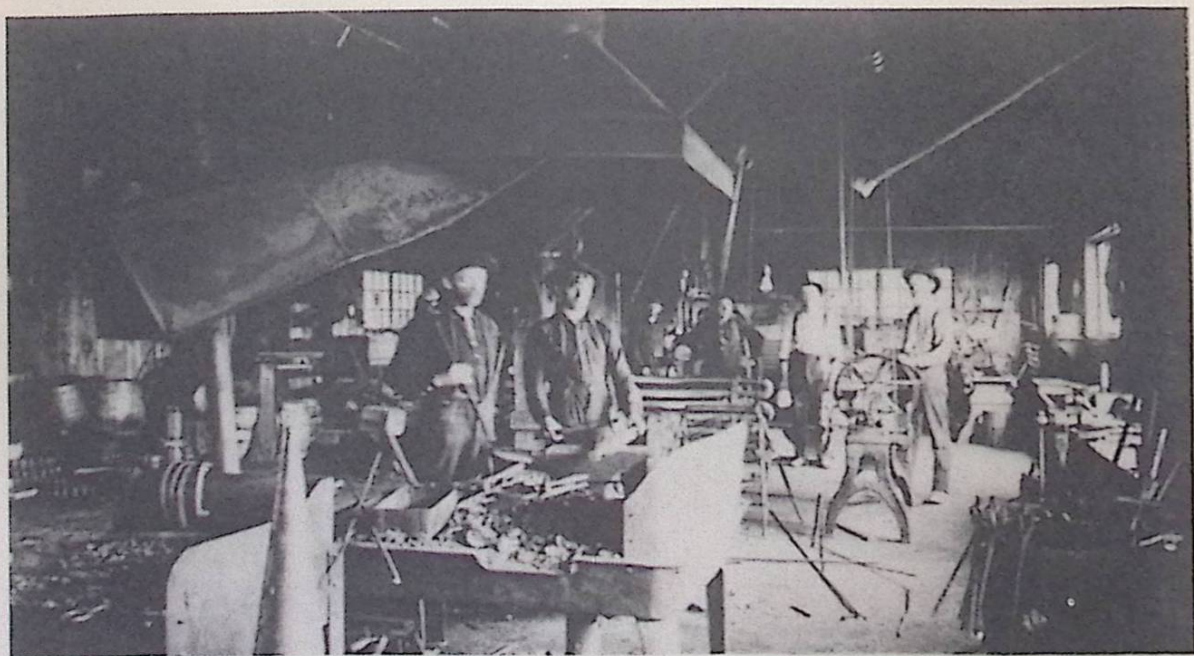


PHOTO #48 HAYWARD PLANNING MIL

Ole C. Johnson with team. Matt Strand, Frank Ostberg, Ole Tonstad and Ed Johnson are in the picture.



PHOTO #49 COMPANY BARN



PHOTO #50 LUMBER MILL FIRE WAGON



PHOTO #51 WOMENS BASKETBALL TEAM 1915

Back row: left to right; Ruth Phillips, Marcy Williams, Vera Weigle.
Front row: left to right; Agnel Madson, Nancy Lilliquist, Verna Phillips, Neva Sabin.



PHOTO #52 MENS BASKETBALL TEAM 1916

Back row: left to right; Edward Bloom, Leon Sabin, Elmer Lilliquist.
Front row: left to right; William Fuley, Edmund Moberg, Billie Doucette.



PHOTO #53 NELS BERG AND WIFE WITH COURT HOUSE IN BACKGROUND



PHOTO #54 WOMENS BASKETBALL TEAM

Can you remember way back — when these girls, playing boys' rules, were champions of North Wisconsin? Francis Tibbets, Hilda Olson, Corlie Dugter, Flora Lee, Isadore Trowbridge, Georgia Biegler, Anna Anderson, Marie Marquette, Laura Skiede.



PHOTO #55 THE FRANK LINDQUIST FAMILY

The year 1915. From left to right: Hilda, Mr. Lindquist, Mrs. Lindquist and Victor the baby, Bill, Laurence, Emma, Olga, Alma, Ellen, Joe, Anna, Otto, Carl, August is taking the picture.



PHOTO #56 PORTION OF PINE GROVE RESORT BROCHURE

Pine Grove Resort

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PHOTO INDEX

Photo #1	Blizzard of 1922	8
Photo #2	Bare Ass Beach	16
Photo #3	Swimming Apparel.....	16
Photo #4	The Big Trestle.....	20
Photo #5	Deer Hunting 1910.....	24
Photo #6	Deer Hunting 1910.....	24
Photo #7	Little School Building.....	33
Photo #8	Big Building (High School).....	34
Photo #9	Indian School.....	35
Photo #10	1895 7th Grade Glass	37
Photo #11	1908 8th Grade Class	38 j
Photo #12	1903 Football Team	39
Photo #13	Girls Basketball Team (1899)	40
Photo #14	Blue Uniques Baseball Team	42
Photo #15	Grey (1st) Team	42
Photo #16	Pearsons Candy Store.....	44
Photo #17	Hansons Mercantile.....	44
Photo #18	Palmer Moreland In Pugh & Moreland Furniture Store	45
Photo #19	Opera House In Background	46
Photo #20	Haberdashery	46
Photo #21	Meat Market	47
Photo #22	1st Telephone Office In Hayward.....	48
Photo #23	Downtown 1918.....	49
Photo #24	Horse Trough	52
Photo #25	Whitten Park — Match Block Factory in Background.....	53
Photo #26	Sawyer County Record Marked With An X	53
Photo #27	The Old Company Boarding House.....	54
Photo #28	Lessard Hotel In Background	55
Photo #29	Pool Hall 1900	59
Photo #30	Saloon	61
Photo #31	Brewery	62
Photo #32	IceCream Parlour.....	65
Photo #33	The Bunk House In Totogatic	70
Photo #34	Dray Lines Warehouse.....	71
Photo #35	Hayward Home (1908	81
Photo #36	Wood Stove Illustration	83
Photo #37	Wood Stove Parts Price List	84
Photo #38	Rural Family In Chipanazie	86
Photo #39	Hayward Churches	102
Photo #40	Phelans Lumber Camp	102

PHOTO INDEX (Cont.)

Photo #41	Bateau & Birlers.....	103
Photo #42	McCann's Lumber Camp.....	103
Photo #43	McGilvray's Lumber Camp.....	104
Photo #44	Four Horse Skidder.....	104
Photo #45	First Hayward Sawmill.....	105
Photo #46	1908 Sawmill Crew.....	105 j
Photo #47	Hayward Blacksmith Shop.....	106
Photo #48	Hayward Planing Mill.....	106
Photo #49	Company Barn.....	107
Photo #50	Lumber Mill Fire Wagon.....	107
Photo #51	Womens Basketball Team 1915	108
Photo #52	Mens Basketball Team 1916	108
Photo #53	Nels Berg & Wife With Court House In Background	109
Photo #54	Womens Basketball Team	109
Photo #55	Frank Lindquist Family	110
Photo #56	Portion of Pine Grove Resort Brochure	111

